

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Shipping Conveyor in High Arched Basement of 2,750,000 bushel Pennsylvania Elevator at Erie, Penn.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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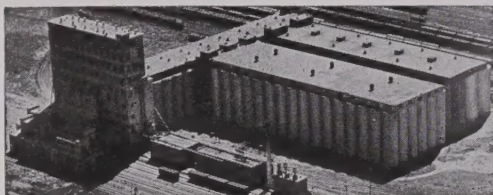
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Established 1927Bourse Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore 2, Md.**The Port of New York Authority
Takes Over Grain Terminal**

On May 1st, 1944, The Port of New York Authority took over the Gowanus Bay Grain Elevator in New York Harbor formerly operated by the Department of Public Works, State of New York.

The elevator is located on the west side of the Henry Street slip in a section of Brooklyn which is locally known as Gowanus Bay, occupying a portion of one of the State's most important canal terminals. The terminal covers approximately thirty-five acres of upland adjacent to the foot of Columbia Street. The frontage has been bulkheaded for the entire length and a pier has been provided 1,250 feet long by 150 feet wide.

Two warehouses are in place, one on the pier and the other on the upland. The pier shed is of concrete and steel construction, 1,181 feet by 106 feet, and provides a covered storage of 125,000 square feet. The upland warehouse is a wooden building 161 feet by 47 feet and furnishes a covered storage of 75,000 square feet.

The elevator itself occupies a space approximately 450 feet in length and 75 feet in width. It consists of a group of circular concrete storage tanks approximately 20 feet in diameter, having a capacity of 2,000,000 bus. The bin structure proper is 95 feet in height and is carried on 200 concrete columns which form the first story of the structure. The columns are about 20 feet in height, built on a pile foundation, capped with a reinforced slab at the water surface. The galleries above the foundation slab and between the concrete columns permit the housing of the necessary conveying and other machinery.

The cupolas over the bin structure is three stories, making a total height of about 200 feet above the water surface; and in the cupolas are installed garners, scales and necessary mechanical devices for handling the grain during the process of weighing. The drying or cleaning houses are located adjacent to the bin structures. Three marine towers, equipped with suitable legs, are in place on the water side of the elevator, and a portion of these may be lowered

into barges for the unloading and elevating of the grain.

A steel superstructure or conveyor gallery connects with the grain elevator and traverses the marginal way, extending out and over the terminal pier shed, permitting grain to be loaded directly into ocean steamers docking at the pier.

Now that Mr. Hitler is planning to recall his submarines from their destructive activities in the Atlantic Ocean, the Great Empire State has turned over its 2,000,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator at Gowanus Bay to the Port of New York Authority, which plans on installing modern equipment for bagging and delivering grain to barges and will also construct an additional pier and conveyor gallery for the delivery of grain to ocean ships as soon as construction materials and equipment can be obtained.

This modern elevator is without facilities for receiving grain from railroad cars or delivering to railroad cars. It is purely a water elevator; it is equipped to receive from boats and barges and deliver to lighters for loading into ocean going steamers. This house was built twenty-two years ago but it has not been handling much grain the last two years. It was built primarily to handle grain brought from Buffalo via the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and was kept busy for some years. Now that its operation has been given to the Port of New York Authority, that market will no doubt be given new life, and firms interested in the export grain trade will renew their European connections in hope of shipping grain to relieve the European food emergency.

Farmers who clear stump land for the plow are made a gift of \$10 per acre by the A.A.A.

The Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. lost its suit to enjoin the O. A. Cooper Co. from using flour bags made of print cloth. Judge Wilson's decree held that the plaintiff could not maintain a monopoly on usage of print bags since numerous milling concerns are using them and since Gooch's bags were not of one distinctive pattern or color.

**Tar Paper Imparts no Odor
to Grain**

By THOS. E. LONG, N. D. Agr. Exp. Sta.
During the harvest season there has been occasion for some farmers to place some type of building paper on the floor of the permanent or temporary storage for the small grain crop. There have been some reports that this grain was declared unfit for human consumption because of odors after it had been in storage for some time.

TESTS. Between Nov. 25, 1942 and Oct. 13, 1943 one lot of wheat was stored on six different kinds of surfaces. Boxes were made and building paper placed on the floor and filled with wheat of 12.5 per cent moisture content. Each trial with building paper was repeated three times. One sample was taken from the floor and one sample 6 inches above the floor from each compartment. Each sample was judged by the federal grain supervisor and a member of the cereal technology department.

Tar paper, 15 pound Asphalt Felt, Black Jack, Black Shield and Sisalkraft were the building papers used on the floors of these boxes. Wheat was stored on a plain wood surface in one group of boxes.

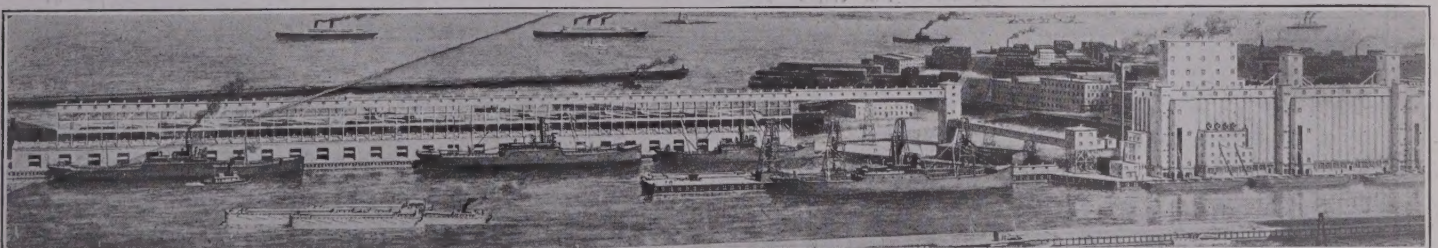
RESULTS. All of the samples taken from the floor and 6 inches above the floor were found to show no sign of odor that would classify them objectionable on the market.

**Tax on Transportation of Corn
to Elevator**

The question has arisen as to whether the amounts paid for transporting corn to a designated country elevator in accordance with the provisions of War Food Order 98, are subject to transportation tax.

The Internal Revenue Department has made the interpretation that the amounts paid for such transportation are not subject to tax at this time.

However, amounts paid for such transportation on or after June 1, 1944, will no longer be exempt from the tax.



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TWO ELEVATORS, about 28,000 total capacity; Franklin County, Kansas, on slab about 5 miles apart, and on same telephone system; electric power including truck hoists; good condition; no competition either point nor close by; excellent territory; good crop prospects; hammer mill each house. Address 92-H6, care Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—50,000 bu. capacity elevator and feed mill. Good retail and wholesale business in grain and feed. No competition, plenty of floor space. Address 92J2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—Medium size elevator; good grain and feeding section Indiana; give full description, price. J. W. Briscoe, Greenville, Ind.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SECOND MAN WANTED for elevator, feed, and seed business. Must be 4-F or beyond draft age. Good Wages. Time and half over forty hours. Steady job for the right man. Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n, Troy, Ohio.

WANTED—Have openings for men with right education, experience and background, in administration, manufacturing, engineering and sales departments. Position will be filled now or in post war period as men become available. Permanent position. Prefer men from 25 to 40. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—2nd man for elevator and feed and seed business. Must be 4-F or beyond draft age. \$150.00 per month; increases in salary will be made as employee's work justifies them. Hughes Elevator, Riverton, Wyoming.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED: Position as Manager of grain elevator, 7 years experience. Must be permanent. Central Indiana preferred. Rejected for military service. Address 92H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FULLY exp. merchandiser cash grains. Open after May 1st, for salaried contact with elevator interest or soya bean processor. Address 92-H7, GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Western warehouse sheller. 800 to 1000 bu. per hour. Bushnell Cooperative Co., Bushnell, Ill.

FOR SALE—Boss Pneumatic Grain Loader, portable, little worn, completely rebuilt. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Eureka Dustless Receiving separator, 32½"x49½" screen; size 42" blower. Hughes Elevator, Box 231, Riverton, Wyo.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Troemner Grain Testing Scale. Same as used by Federal inspectors. Will exchange for moisture tester. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

FOR SALE—No. 147 Standard Seed Cleaner; good condition; no elevators; with 31 screens, price \$200.00. Address 92G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

USED PELLET MACHINES for sale, new dies, perfect mechanical condition; require only 20 hp. motor. Wagner Machine Works, 1329 Market St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—New Kelly Duplex corn cutter has not made over two tons of feed, No. 56½ complete with high frame and bag holders. Three h.p. motor and dust collector. Rated capacity 1700 lbs. per hour. Price \$340. Gorden Mark Elevators, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 No. 500 Globe Cleaner \$125.00; 1 No. 0 Invincible double special close scouring and separating machine \$150.00; 1 Universal flour packer \$50.00; 1 Alsop Process KW ¾ volts speed 1600; Elevator cups, pulleys, belting and boot. Address B. B. Hageman, Laurel, Mont.

MAKE MORE MONEY WITH A



SEEDBURO

"HEADQUARTERS" for grain and seed house supplies. Send for Seedburo FREE Catalog Number 143.

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Electronic Moisture Tester!

Make your farmers happy. Test their loads of grain fast. Don't keep them waiting.

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Base your offers on facts, not guesswork. The Steinlite is calibrated against official government oven methods, and is guaranteed accurate.

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CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY



MACHINES FOR SALE

TAG-HEPP. MOISTURE METER for sale. Good condition. Address 92F8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Link-Belt gear reducer, with steel base to fit 40 to 50 HP motor. The C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three No. 109-D Clipper Cleaners, with 12 sieves each. These are not new machines, but are in first-class condition, suitable for cleaning grain or seed. L. Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

Also want
SHELLED CORN

Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED: 20 or 30 ton truck scale with 40 foot platform. Must be in good condition. Address 92H4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—One 50 hp., 900 RPM., ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mills, direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle; one Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use by shippers in advising receivers of the weight and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for supporting claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught loaded.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond, duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x9¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs. Price \$1.05, plus postage. Order No. 89 SWC.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½x13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$..... Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with keratol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$2.75.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.85, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Regrets won't pay Your Losses -but You can avoid Both by installing



IN recent months, several serious dust explosions in the grain and milling industry have caused huge losses—in some cases over a hundred times what it would have cost for a complete protective dust control system.

Ratings are now being granted for dust control equipment to protect grain handling plants. "FOOD is needed for VICTORY, now!"

PROFIT by EXPERIENCE

The DAY organization has been solving dust control problems for 62 years. DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire systems—large or small—including all required sheet metal work. This experience and equipment are at your service.

The DAY DUAL-CLONE

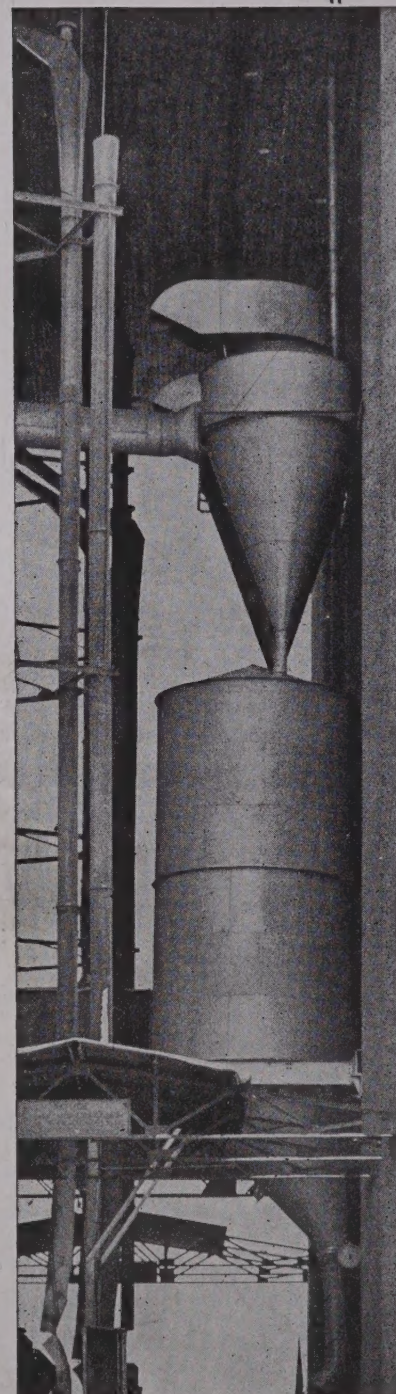
This patented Dust Collector is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its advantages include low resistance, high separating efficiency, compact space-saving design, easy installation. Available for Hammer and Attrition Mills and many other applications.

Important information for you in our booklet "DAY DUST CONTROL". Write for a copy.

THE DAY COMPANY

814 Third Ave. N.E. Minneapolis 13, Minn.

In Canada: The DAY CO. of Canada, Ltd.



One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., MAY 10, 1944

LAWMAKERS are beginning to recognize the injustice of taxing the net earnings of corporations when earned and again when distributed. The stockholder pays the tax in both cases, which amounts to double taxation and greatly handicaps the small corporation.

THE RICE growers of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas have been protesting most vigorously against the low ceiling on rough rice, and some are so discouraged by the O.P.A.'s limitation that they honestly believe it means the destruction of the rice industry.

A LOT of time has been spent in discussing post-war plans for the promotion of the elevator operator's business, but grain dealers would find it quite profitable to devote some time to the careful instruction of green and inexperienced helpers whose blunders and omissions are now resulting in fires and unfortunate accidents. Machinery must be watched carefully and kept well lubricated, if it is to give the service for which it is intended.

THE LATEST crop report from the Dept. of Agri. estimates the winter wheat crop of U. S. A. at 61½ million bushels more than its April estimate. This, taken with the Canadian increase in wheat acreage of 4 million acres, will help to feed some of the remaining livestock as well as insure civilians of a fair supply of bread.

WE PUBLISH so many accidents to elevator workers as the direct result of carelessly piling sky high rows of bagged field seeds and feed stuffs, that we wonder why elevator helpers are not more observing to the end that they may promote their own safety. Criss-crossing different layers of bags at right angles will generally promote the more secure piling of bagged seeds and feeds, and can always be depended upon to save some lives and limbs.

CHANGING THE name of the State Grain Dealers' Association to include field seeds and feedstuffs shows the more general adoption of these sidelines to provide continuous occupation throughout the year for the grain elevator operator and his helpers. In the olden days, many grain merchants closed their elevators after the annual crops were harvested, but by taking on farm supplies the elevator operator has become a merchandiser as well as a buyer and shipper of grain.

THE FACT that all recent conventions of grain and feed dealers has been so largely attended shows how eager the members of the trade are to learn exactly what the different governmental bureaus want and how to comply with the letter and spirit of all the regulations issued for the guidance of grain growers and dealers. When the boards and bureaus stop issuing new directives, the members of the trade will not have the same interest in listening to their explanations.

OVERLOADED BOX cars are no doubt in keeping with the oft-repeated instructions of the O. D. T., but carriers are refusing to accept from one another overloaded cars which place their box cars and freight trains in jeopardy. The long standing agreement between the grain shippers' organizations and the freight traffic managers of rail carriers, permitted, without penalty, the loading of box cars to within 24" of the roof so as to facilitate the accurate sampling of car's contents. The purpose being to avoid delay of shipment and of the rolling stock due to appeals from grading of samples which do not reflect the fair average quality of car's contents. Several shipping boards have persistently requested shippers to desist from overloading their cars and thereby increasing their own cost of transportation as well as incurring an unnecessary delay in delivery of shipment.

OHIO GRAIN buyers have been receiving so much mouldy corn from farmers' cribs, they are now refusing to accept any more. The corn crop of '43, although carefully cribbed, stubbornly refuses to get rid of its excess moisture, so mould accumulates and makes the corn unmarketable.

THE SHORTAGE OF GRAIN is causing more and more concern among large manufacturers of feeds and feeders. While the importation of corn, barley and oats as well as feed wheat continues from Canada, arrangements are being made for similar importations from the Argentine. It is very evident that our stock of feeds will soon be exhausted unless the animals being fed are reduced in number.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who have books full of old, outstanding accounts, must find much satisfaction in reading the glowing accounts of farm incomes for the last two years. The government persists in urging country merchants to refuse credit for the second and third month until indebtedness incurred in previous months has been settled. More persistence in dunning old-time debtors should result in a clearing of all old accounts from the accounts receivable ledger.

THE WEED growers of the Spring wheat states, as well as some of the other sections of the land, are beginning to recognize the advantage of thoroughly cleaning and treating seed, with the result that the elevator man who should provide such treating facilities has wheat of a higher grade to market and can afford to pay the grower a higher price. Whenever the farmers of any district persist in growing the most desirable quality of wheat, local buyers are enabled to ship carloads of wheat of pure variety and command a better price for their shipments. Clean seed helps everyone concerned.

THE ADVANCE in the ceiling price for soy beans of the 1944 crop by 24c a bushel gives convincing proof that the A. A. A. considers last year's price of \$1.80 as not in keeping with true values, but when it comes to building an elevator and providing facilities for handling, weighing and grading the soy beans, 5c looks like a widow's mite to the average elevator operator. The elevator operators who invested their money and provide modern elevator facilities for handling soy beans are surely entitled to a more liberal compensation for the service rendered. The men who gather the crop from the fields are allowed three times as much, yet no one protests. The trouble with the elevator operators is that they lack the ability to place a fair valuation on their services and all seem to overlook the large investment in elevator facilities, and then they have to guarantee weights and grades.

The Grain Trade Is Getting Organized

Notwithstanding the grain and feed trade has more well organized associations than ever before, and also has more loyal supporters and workers than ever, the grain trade is just beginning to get organized.

The State associations have gained rapidly in membership and some of them have more than doubled their membership in the last two years, yet the trade is not giving the support to the associations merited or needed to wield a potent influence to secure merited recognition in the halls of the lawmakers.

The trade needs more active champions to enlighten those enacting rules and regulations for the trade in the State and National capitols. Naturally some laws, regulations and directives are made much to the disadvantage of the grain merchants striving to help the grain producers to find a profitable market for their products.

It is estimated, and quite conservatively, that the 22,000 country elevators, as well as the 850 terminal elevators, give employment to at least 25,000 workers, all of whom are equally interested in fair consideration for the rights of their employers. The 2200 flat warehouses on the Pacific Coast and Gulf states also employ an average of two workers. Grain is marketed through 47 different central markets which are supported by about 5500 firms and an equal number of employees. The list is further enlarged by 3000 flour millers, maltsters, brewers, distillers and other processors. All of the listed individuals have common interests in the welfare of those working to find a better market for farm products. The central market grain exchanges not only provide a market place for all farm products but every trade in these public markets have an influence on the market values prevailing throughout the land. Not only are the producers and grain merchants dealing in farm products vitally interested in the prices prevailing in the central markets, but all processors of grains and beans are doubly interested in the vacillation of market values, and in the prevailing factors that influence the rise and fall of market values.

If all merchants engaged in the marketing and processing of farm products were knit together close enough in trade organizations to make the influence of their numbers felt, then a more attentive hearing would be granted these merchants when any legislation was pending before any lawmaking body. A united front would surely wield a far greater influence than the grain trade has been able to exercise heretofore.

Grain dealers everywhere recognize this lack of unity as is readily shown by their increasing support of the trade associations, but still the trade organizations merit more supporters and a more

active working interest by all the members of the trade.

The O. P. A. Extended

Every lover of rigid regulations, acreage allotments, ceiling prices and market limitations will be glad to learn that Congress now seems disposed to extend the life of the Price Control Act, so we'll have the O.P.A. with us until Dec. 31, 1945.

The only excuse for this extension is said to be to guard against that great bugaboo, inflation. The market value of many commodities, especially those you are anxious to buy now, has increased so much that retailers seem to be able to charge several times more for them than was ever charged before. However, the new extension is saddled with an amendment which provides that persons or corporations claiming injury resulting from the operations of the O.P.A. may appeal to the Federal Courts.

Quick opposition to any extension might reduce the life of the O.P.A. but, we doubt very much that any reduction will induce the opponents of the law to believe it will have any affect on inflation.

The Urgent Need of Elevator Improvements

The many difficulties experienced by grain elevator operators in obtaining materials for repairs, improvements and rebuilding, have been so trying that most elevator operators who desired to improve their grain handling facilities have simply deferred until materials, equipment and labor will be more readily obtainable.

It is not practical to keep machinery running year after year without extensive repairs, replacements and modernization, but elevator operators have been forced to get along as best they could and doubtless they will postpone many needed improvements until after Mr. Hitler starts waving the white flag.

Elevator builders as a rule have more than enough work in sight to keep well-organized crews occupied for a couple of years if they are to bring the elevators up to standard for the economical handling and cleaning of farm crops.

The restrictions and limitations placed upon the builders and manufacturers of equipment will no doubt be materially eased so as to enable all elevator operators to improve their plants and thereby improve their facilities for the rapid handling, cleaning and grinding of all grains, field seed and feeds. Fortunately, many far-sighted elevator operators are now perfecting their plans for enlarging and modernizing their mechanical facilities for expediting the handling of all grains, field seeds and feed-stuffs. No machines or machinery can run continuously for three years without needing overhauling and repairing.

The Right of Private Enterprise

The National Association of Small Business Men has been making an earnest fight for greater protection off the small business men and especially the right for all business to conduct private business without being discriminated against by the government. In subsidizing the building of a large terminal, as at Superior, Wis., or the buying of large lines of country elevators, as was done by the Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, which has been generously subsidized by the Department of Agriculture, the small business man or corporation is given a knockout blow.

Many small businesses have closed up during the war, partly because of lack of operating capital, partly because of their lack of patience or ability to fill in the long questionnaires, and to gain a clear understanding of the interminable regulations which are so discouraging to the small business man, who does not maintain a large corps of accountants. If private enterprise is to survive government regulation and domination, then it must work persistently for freedom of action and fair treatment without discrimination by the Government.

The Over-Regulated Grain Trade

The grain exchanges and grain and feed dealers have all been sorely handicapped and irritated by the unreasonable and unnecessary regulations of various departments which often are so confusing as to strangle marketing operations and prevent grain merchants of long experience to function normally.

Alert farmers have always watched the futures markets and striven to market their surplus grain crops at a time when satisfactory prices are obtainable, so, naturally, they are dissatisfied with the ceiling prices which leave little opportunity for the gain merchant to handle any grain at a living margin of profit.

The farmers as a rule are not any more satisfied with the ceiling prices fixed by the O.P.A. than are the grain dealers, but both are helpless, both are disgusted and all will demand a complete retirement of the Government from the grain business the minute peace is declared.

STOCKHOLDERS in income tax paying corporations will be pleased to learn that the Committee for Economic Development in its study entitled Recasting the Federal Tax System recommends, reducing the tax on corporations to the lowest rate paid by individuals and crediting each stockholder with his portion of the tax paid by his company, thus avoiding double taxation and enabling the corporation to sell its service or products at a lower price to the consumer.

Ceiling on Imported Canadian Oats

Question has arisen as to effect of Amendment 1 to MPR 511 on (1) oats located in Canada on the effective date and imported into the U. S. before sale and (2) resales of oats imported under contracts exempted by Section 1A.

Answer: Maximum price provided in Section 4A applies to first purchase after the effective date of the amendment of any Canadian oats grading No. 1 feed oats or better which were located in Canada on the effective date and which are to be imported into the U. S. This is true even tho the importer

brings the oats into the U. S. before selling.

Sales, after the effective date of the regulation, of oats imported into the U. S. pursuant to contracts exempted under Section 1A are subsequent sales subject to Section 4A.—Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel grains and fertilizers section, O.P.A.

Farmers outside the 125 favored corn counties feel that they are discriminated against in not being allowed 5 cents per bushel for shelling and hauling.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	162
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	164
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	165
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	166
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	166.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	167.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	168.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	169.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	169.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

1944

Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0

FARM PRICES

Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	63.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0

1944

Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,997	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,958
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr. 29	26,815	1,450	15,821	46,736
May 6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267

Daily Closing Prices

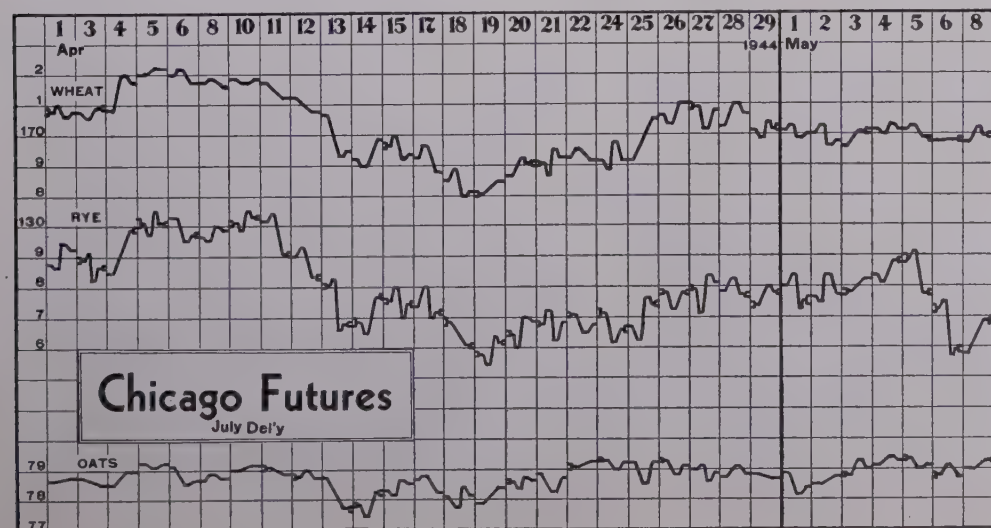
The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	High	Low	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9
Chicago	171 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Minneapolis	165 1/2	165 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Kansas City	171 1/2	165 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 3/4	158 3/4	158 3/4	158 3/4	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Duluth, durum	162 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Milwaukee	171 1/2	158 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2

	Option	High	Low	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9
Chicago	134	112 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Minneapolis	125 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Winnipeg, October	130 1/2	120 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2

	Option	High	Low	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9
Chicago	78 1/2	70 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

	Option	High	Low	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9
Chicago	125 1/2	114 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2



Industries Getting Corn on Set-Aside Orders

The Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 1,114,345 bus. of corn in the week ended April 29 in the five corn belt states included in the emergency corn purchase program, the Illinois agricultural adjustment administration committee reported May 6.

As of May 6 farmers in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota have offered approximately 40,000,000 bus. in response to an A.A.A. canvass in which farmers were asked to sell corn for use in war industries.

Illinois offerings were 19,530,217 bus. up to May 6.

Rye disappearance in 1943-44, estimated at about 53,000,000 bus. is the largest on record, made up approximately as follows, in million bushels: 11 1/2 for food, 26 for feed, 7 1/2 for seed, and 8 for alcohol.—U. S. D. A.

Stocks of Grain, April 1

Grains in all storage positions on Apr. 1, 1944, included 542,478,000 bus. of wheat, 1,161,653,000 bus. of corn, 444,989,000 bus. of oats, 133,736,000 bus. of barley, and 36,299,000 bus. of rye, as reported by the U.S.D.A. Stocks in the various positions which were combined to obtain total stocks, together with comparisons by quarters representing all similar aggregate data available, are shown in the table below:

Stocks of Grain, April 1, with Comparisons			
Crop	Position	Thousand bushels	
Wheat		1943	1944
	Commodity Credit Corp. ¹	38,515	38,515
	Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses.	176,591	66,759
	Terminals ²	212,131	123,700
	Merchant Mills ³	123,455	95,820
Total		900,276	542,478
Corn	Commodity Credit Corp. ¹	22,000	726
	Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses. ⁴	50,822	33,268
	Terminals ²	42,326	14,110
	Total	1,489,896	1,161,653
Oats	Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses. ⁴	27,407	21,296
	Terminals ²	6,182	5,438
	Total	538,458	444,989
Barley	Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses. ⁴	38,459	30,887
	Terminals ²	6,987	10,947
	Total	133,736	133,736
Rye	Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses. ⁴	8,036	6,175
	Terminals ²	20,458	21,148
	Total	36,299	36,299

¹ Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

² Commercial grain stocks in 46 markets reported by the War Food Administration. Does not include Canadian bonded grain in storage and afloat in U. S. as in former reports.

³ Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report, preliminary.

⁴ Includes also stocks in merchant mills.

Warranty of Seed

Wernicke Bros. bought on an oral contract of the West Coast Lumber Co. a sack of Texas seed ribbon cane seed that on approaching maturity was found to be 60 per cent kafir corn, the mixture being impossible to harvest at the proper maturity for each at the same time.

The seed was indistinguishable at time of purchase, even by an expert.

Wernicke Bros. brought suit for \$10,000 damages for breach of warranty and the jury awarded \$1,750. This was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Florida; but Justice Buford dissented, stating that during the year prior to the planting the land had produced a crop of kafir corn, fed to cattle and the droppings had been used as fertilizer, that the manure had in it great quantities of fertile kafir corn seed and that where the manure was spread thickest on the land the crop showed the largest proportion of kafir corn. Other seed from the same source sold to other parties did not contain any kafir corn seed.—188 Southern Rep. 357.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Indemnity Bond for Release of Shipment to Consignee?

Grain & Feed Journals: We recall an article in your journal a year or two ago stating that some bonding company had arranged to issue bonds for the purpose of releasing carload grain without the original bill of lading.

Our recollection is that the cost of this bond varies with the number of cars released on it, more or less on a reporting basis similar to insurance costs on grain stocks. If the above is correct and anyone issues such bonds, we would like to know what company and who to contact regarding them.—Burrus Panhandle Elevators, J. E. Davis, Manager, Amarillo, Tex.

Ans.: The cost of these blanket bonds does not vary on a reporting basis, according to the number of cars released; but is a fixed amount.

At Chicago the amount of the bond is figured by the Chicago River & Indiana R. R. Co., acting as agent for the named railroads, embracing practically all handling shipments into Chicago. The same arrangement is in effect at Kansas City, where the K. C. R. R. Clearing House acts as agent. The number of cars received by the firm is considered in estimating the proper amount of the bond.

If the B/L is not furnished in five days the receiver is required to put up a certified check for the value of the carload, under the blanket bond system. For these blanket bonds the railroad company requires the guaranty of an insurance company, commonly known as a fidelity or a guaranty company. The guaranty companies in the "conference" charge a rate of \$10 per \$1,000. There are cut rates by some companies.

If a car never was under the blanket indemnity, release to the receiver can be obtained nevertheless, by the receiver furnishing a bond signed by an individual, usually an officer of the company receiving the shipment, for the specified carload on which B/L is missing.

Up to about two years ago the railroads made a practice of accepting blanket bonds with individual signatures the same as they now do for individual carloads.

A blanket bond is not good for any shipment arriving after the limit specified in the bond has been reached. Therefore a firm doing a large business may have more than one shipment for which documents have not come thru, at the same time, and will require a larger bond to cover all at one time.

The blanket bond acts automatically and saves time. The specific shipment bond saves the insurance premium.

Price Governed by Maximum at Delivery Point

Washington, D. C.—Country shipper or merchandiser who owns carload of wheat at origin point sells and delivers it to purchaser at destination point. Formula price at destination point exceeds formula price at origin point by an amount which is less than the transportation cost between the two points. Must maximum price for such sale be computed on basis of formula price at destination point or may it be computed on basis of formula price at destination point or may it be computed on basis of formula price at origin point with transportation cost between origin point and destination point added?

Answer: Wheat may be purchased at any point, at appropriate maximum price at that point, and then shipped by purchaser to any other point but if such wheat is sold it must be sold at appropriate maximum price for such sale at the point where "delivered to the purchaser." Wheat is "delivered to the purchaser" at a given point only if the seller actually relinquishes control of the wheat to the purchaser at that point.—Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel grains and fertilizers sec., O.P.A.

From Abroad

Italy's new government has a program requiring growers to turn over all wheat to the government, at a fixed price, as a continuation of the fascist system.

Spain and Portugal, it is reported, will require heavy imports of wheat if bread rations are to be maintained, even at sharply reduced levels from normal consumption.

Argentine shipments of wheat the week ending Apr. 29 were 4,100,000 bus., compared to 1,500,000 bus. the preceding week. Barley shipments, 478,000; oats, 434,000; Corn, 177,000 bus. From Jan. 1 to Apr. 6 wheat shipments from Argentina were 27,280,000 bus., of which 11,760,000 bus. went to Europe.

Mexico has purchased 4 million bus. of Argentine corn at approximately 57½¢ per bu. f.o.b. Several months ago Mexico purchased 5 million bus. wheat at 98¢ per bu. f.o.b. The Argentine government is offering corn to exporters in store at 58½¢ a bu., and exporters are offering this grain f.o.b. Buenos Aires at 62½¢; f.o.b. Rosario, 59¼¢.

The 1944 wheat crop in India, harvesting of which will be completed this month, is now estimated officially at 386,624,000 bus., according to the U.S.D.A. While this is somewhat below last year's all time record production of 409,584,000 bus., it is still substantially above the average of 370,713,000 bus. for the 10-year period ending with the 1942 crop.

Washington, D. C.—The egg-feed price ratio declined considerably less than seasonally from the relatively low January level to mid-April. The egg-feed price ratio will increase in coming months, and in the near future it is likely to be a little above the 1933-42 average for the corresponding period. This ratio also is likely to improve in the next 3 or 4 months relative to 1943, but in the remainder of 1944 it very likely will average moderately lower than a year earlier.—U. S. D. A.

Liverpool, Eng.—Since futures trading at Winnipeg was suspended, Canada has worked her export trade in wheat on a dual price system. Wheat has been sold at a fixed price to the United Kingdom and other "mutual aid" countries and at a "free" price, based on the Chicago futures market, to the United States and neutral countries. This is essentially an emergency measure and, we trust, will be discontinued as soon as possible when the war is ended. No country is happy about paying a higher price than another country.—*Corn Trade News.*

Sunflower seed is the chief raw material from which Argentina produces edible vegetable oils. During the 3-year period, 1939-1941, that crop accounted for about 70 per cent of the annual production. Cottonseed supplied 14 per cent, peanuts 9 per cent, and rapeseed most of the balance. While no estimates of the 1944 cottonseed, peanut and rapeseed crops are yet available, the trade now places the sunflower seed crop at between 900,000 and 1,000,000 short tons. This compares with the poor crops of 372,000 tons in 1943 and with the previous record of 738,000 tons in 1942. The prohibition of exports of edible vegetable oils was rescinded April 24 after having been in effect for a year.

Priority Distribution of Corn Products

A plan has been drafted for priority ratings on the output of corn processors, to give war essential users first call.

Industry representatives have co-operated with the W.P.B. and W.F.A. in drawing up the schedule, which is to be made public soon. It is feared that the needs of the feed manufacturers have been neglected.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 18, 19. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 18, 19. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers, Enid, Okla.

May 23, 24, 25, 26. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 30. Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Ark.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 5, 6.—Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 8, 9. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 14. The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 23. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indiana Dealers Will Meet in Indianapolis

Indiana grain and feed dealers will gather in Indianapolis on Friday, June 23rd, says Fred K. Sale, Sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., for a Midsummer Convention.

Following the plan of last year, the meeting will be of one-day duration and will be streamlined without any entertainment features, but be confined to the discussion of prevailing problems of the grain and feed industries.

Headquarters for the convention will be at the Severin Hotel and the meeting will be held in the Roof Garden. The meeting will be open to Association members, as well as any non-members who may be interested in attending.

Tighter Control of Grain and Flour Exports

Effective July 1, the export program of grains and grain preparations will be subject to quotas which have been set up for the various countries based on needs established by these countries. Allocations will, therefore, be limited to the requirements of flour and other grain products of these countries.

Effective May 1, 1944, general licenses covering flour under Department of Commerce Schedule B No. 1073, 1074 and 1090 will be continued for the following countries: Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela.

Supplementary Storage

Large crops of recent years have made many country grain merchants as well as terminal elevator operators, earnestly wish they had sufficient grain storage room to care for double their average annual receipts.

The greatest building of supplementary storage has been at Fort William and Fort Arthur, Ontario, where temporary room has been made for over 50,000,000 bushels. However, these two cities at the head of the lakes handle little grain other than wheat so it is convenient for them to use supplementary storage for the principal crop of the prairie provinces. Many other similar units have been constructed as supplementary storage in the U. S. A. to be used in protecting new crops from the elements. The single bin storage unit does not readily adapt itself to communities where the grain dealer is called upon to find a market for all grains. In fact, most of the supplementary storage units reported have been solely for handling wheat and these units will be much in demand in some localities this year because of the great difficulty in obtaining needed materials for constructing modern elevators.

The single bin unit is quickly constructed and often provides large storage room without any machinery for receiving or shipping other than the ordinary scoop shovel. Most of the single unit bins have been provided with a concrete floor and some supports for the roof but the principal advantage of the single bin unit is that it provides temporary storage without a large permanent investment in either structure or equipment.

The one great disadvantage of the single bin unit is the difficulty experienced in caring for damp wheat or wheat infested with weevil which starts to heat. When such discouraging conditions develop in any grain store house, the owner's first urge is to turn or dry all grain quickly and reduce the danger of heating and spoiling. Few of the single bin units have been provided with small doors or any windows. The principal features necessary to facilitate the storage of grain are large doors to permit trucks free entry so that the cost of filling the unit is reduced, but the grain stored is perfectly protected against the elements.

A few single bin units have been provided with screw conveyors under peak of roof for filling space at low cost. However, even following a dry harvest it is all-important that the owner of the grain stored sample it frequently in order to take care of grain in case it starts to heat either from a leak in the roof or from grain-infesting insects.

The great advantage of the multiple bin unit which is equipped with modern machinery for expediting the turning and conditioning of any grain which does get out of condition,

overshadows any advantage realized from the building and use of the single unit bin.

The 50,000 bushel supplementary storage bin erected at Spearman, Texas, illustrated herewith, while it was hastily erected, gives ample protection to 50,000 bushels of wheat. About the same storage room was obtained by the Muskogee Mill and Elevator Co., of Muskogee, Okla., although its round roofed sheet metal warehouse was only twenty-eight feet high. It was ninety-three feet long and forty feet wide. The size or dimensions of this style of single bin unit storage has not yet been standardized, but it has been very useful in protecting extra large crops, and doubtless many others will be built and provided with mechanical facilities for filling and emptying.

Cargill, Inc., operate a 13,000,000 bus. elevator having large single bin storage units at Albany, N. Y., a 10,000,000 bus single bin units at Omaha, a 1,050,000 bus single bin unit at Memphis, Tenn., a 300,000 bus single bin storage unit at Conrad, Mont., and another at Gluek, Minn., all adjacent to head houses having rapid handling facilities.

Evasions of Popcorn Price Ceiling

To curb evasions of price ceilings on popcorn, the Office of Price Administration has made clear the exact conditions that must be met before the maximum price established for processed shelled popcorn can be charged.

The ceiling price that a processor may charge for processed shelled popcorn is \$9.35 per 100 pounds sacked of white hullless variety and \$8.75 per hundred pounds sacked of all other varieties, while that for unprocessed popcorn is \$6 per hundred pounds of any variety.

Evasions of the popcorn regulation have centered around attempts by some sellers to secure the higher price without regard to the quality of the popcorn being sold, its moisture content or the adequacy of the processing function they perform, O.P.A. said.

The result is that manufacturers of popcorn products are having difficulty in obtaining properly processed popcorn with the correct moisture content and the high popping quality that assures a minimum of waste.

O.P.A.'s action, effective May 1, 1944, clarifies the definition of "processor" and enumerates the functions that must compose his operations. It also amplifies the paragraph on "evasion," forbidding, among other things, the "temporary leasing of facilities for processing," and it provides a definition for "processed shelled popcorn," which specifies that it must contain "not more than 14 per cent moisture content and be in prime popping condition."—Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 502.

Making Belt Conveyors Serve Longer

Preserving rubber has become a patriotic duty aside from the fact that it is the economical thing to do.

Keeping conveyor belts and belt conveyor equipment in proper condition will add years to their life.

Make daily inspections. Give thought to installing a suitable automatic cleaning device under head pulley. Remove any spillage that the belt might drag through and carry around to the pulleys.

Keep belt running true, to avoid damaging its edges. The Link-Belt Self-Aligning Idler is designed to train the belt gently, and keep it running centrally on the supporting idlers.

Keep idlers lubricated so that both carrying and return idlers may turn freely at all times and form a proper *rolling* bed for the conveyor belt.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions as to when and how to re-lubricate, and be sure to use a good grade of grease. High quality idlers, with good grease seals to keep the grease in and the dirt out, may require re-lubrication only at intervals of six months.

Inspection of one idler roll will often determine at what intervals the rolls should be lubricated. Too much grease is as bad as too little.

Always wipe off the lubricators before injecting grease, to avoid forcing dirt into bearings along with the grease; also wipe off any excess grease after re-lubricating. Be sure to keep grease off the belt.

Rubber-Tread Impact Idlers absorb the shock of heavy loads coming on to belt, and will definitely prolong belt life by preventing undue cutting and bruising of belt.

Feed the load onto the belt centrally, in the direction of belt travel, and as gently as possible. Unequal loading tends to force the belt to run out of line.

Select a belt fastener that is of sufficient strength for the load, and of the right style for the type of drive over which the belt operates. To secure a good joint, be sure to cut the end of belt at perfect right angles to belt sides.

By adjustment of take-up bearings, eliminate excessive sag of belt between idlers, and thereby relieve the belt of much unnecessary wear.

The belt should concentrate properly when running light and yet have enough stiffness to carry the load without creasing between the idler rolls.

A gouge or cut in cover of belt should be repaired immediately, either by vulcanizing, or with uncured rubber. This will prevent rotting or mildewing of belt from moisture being allowed to enter the belt carcass at point of damage.—Link-Belt News.



A 50,000 Bus. Single Bin Storage Unit at Spearman, Tex.

Bureaucratic Incompetence

Address prepared by P. R. O'Brien, pres. of Chicago Board of Trade, but read by Secretary Fred H. Clutton before the Northeastern Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The War Food Administration Order of April 24, restricting sales of corn in 125 designated counties in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, excepting feeders who present evidence of immediate need, has been successful in bringing out considerable quantities of corn. Farmers in general patriotically parted with their surplus supplies to relieve the critical situation.

I firmly believe that this critical situation could have been avoided had the policy-makers in Washington followed the advice of practical grain men who had pleaded with them more than a year ago, telling them that this present chaotic condition was bound to occur if they continued with the policy of making corn worth 35 to 50c a bushel less when sold commercially than when fed on the farm. I have made many visits to Washington in the last year, pleading with the various agencies to change their policies but without success.

THIS STUBBORN ATTITUDE has cost the farmers of this country millions of dollars and without question is responsible for the present chaotic condition with regard to feed and hog prices today.

The confidence of the farmer in governmental guaranties has been greatly shaken by what has happened to the price of his heavy weight hogs. It is hard to reconcile the recent break in hog prices and the stories of our overcrowded warehouse facilities for meats, when travelling around the country, especially in the East and find that in many places they have three meatless days a week.

WE ARE DRAINING OUR WHEAT RESERVES at an alarming rate. We cannot continue that rate and not face the necessity of rationing supplies. We cannot continue to use four bushels of wheat for every three we produce without exhausting our already dangerously low reserves before the end of another crop year. It makes me heartsick to see our finest bread grains going into the hog trough and the alcohol vat at such an alarming rate.

Figuring on a continuation of the war for another year, we are going to have to stop, look, and examine our surplus and our requirements of bread and feed grains. As a matter of record, despite the huge carryover of all grains built up from the above-average record-breaking crops of previous year, together with the importation of over 200,000,000 bus. of grain from Canada during the last year, we are today facing a complete exhaustion of supplies due to the tremendous food, feed and industrial demands. We have passed from a period of accumulation and relative abundance to a period of impending actual scarcity.

SUPREME POWER IN INCOMPETENT FEW.—When you put the supreme power of price fixing, rigid ceilings and a managed economy into the hands of a few, you are placing almost supreme authority in the hands of a few who are of necessity totally incompetent to perform such a gigantic task. No small group can perfectly fix prices. The mistakes will be magnified when reflected in the nation's economy. The injuries they can do are equal to the power they have been given. But when prices are determined by buyers and sellers, composed of farmers, processors, millers, warehousemen and all the elements of our established economy—the mistake of any one of them is balanced by the good judgment of others. A fair market price is determined in a free and open market by all of these streams of opinion in much the same fashion as the lake level is fixed by the rivers flowing into and out of it.

I approve fully of the objective efforts being made to hold inflation in check. I do not agree that raising the ceiling on corn would start the ball rolling on higher feed costs and break the President's hold-the-line order. Increased production is the only remedy against an inflation in commodity prices.

HARD TO REPEAL BLUNDERS.—One of the most serious penalties of experimental legislation, and one to which, strangely enough, scant attention is given in the hour of enactment, is the almost utter impossibility of securing its repeal. The most flagrant failure in the test of application seldom leads a government to retrace its steps by the obviously sensible process of repealing a law of demonstrated injury to its people. Herein lies a fundamental objection to business ventures on the part of the governments. Men and governments alike are human, and will err, but no sane man desires to patch up and continue his mistakes; while the cumbersome process of legislation almost uniformly seeks the circuitous, and again experimental route of amendment and not repeal.

With evidence of the colossal blunders and bureaucratic bungling in this feed and cattle situation, it would seem inconceivable that Congress should allow these agencies to perpetuate themselves one day after the war is over. I believe the grain trade as a whole should present the facts in this case to a proper committee of Congress so that they might have a clear picture of the whole situation when they are asked to continue to give autocratic power to these agencies.

The Cuban wheat flour subsidy has been suspended temporarily as 75 per cent of the 1944 requirements has been shipped.

Ground Cobs for Bedding

Having 140 tons of cobs from the 1943 corn crop Wm. Renk & Sons, farmers and stockmen of Dane County, Wis., had them ground at \$2.25 per ton, for use as bedding instead of straw, of which there is a shortage.

The ground cobs were found very satisfactory and much cheaper than the straw, so an old time waste byproduct is finally gaining merited recognition.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through April 30, 1944, had completed 121,285 loans on 129,870,821 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,972,618.84. The wheat loans made include 45,295,442 bus. stored on farms and 84,575,379 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.247 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 100,309,700 bus., of which 22,302,766 bus. were stored on farms and 78,006,934 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 533,696 loans had been completed on 406,203,749 bus. in the amount of \$459,002,215.54. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	Loans Completed Number	Bushels	Liquidations (bushels)
Ariz.	2	3,463	
Calif.	48	362,150	233,371
Colo.	2,473	4,341,018	3,574,223
Del.	456	165,900	130,450
Idaho	993	1,987,785	1,162,993
Ill.	336	126,033	85,323
Ind.	101	46,696	25,653
Iowa	437	231,766	161,905
Kans.	23,658	23,350,627	20,298,914
Ky.	91	45,778	31,020
La.	1,405	461,024	379,850
Mich.	26	5,718	1,796
Minn.	5,987	3,194,909	2,457,967
Mo.	382	136,922	108,722
Mont.	6,721	12,629,958	6,933,137
Nebr.	11,574	9,825,654	7,468,174
N. J.	35	11,284	7,285
N. M.	306	623,621	512,443
N. C.	5	756	756
N. D.	30,560	30,297,734	21,570,799
Ohio	265	161,052	41,843
Okl.	10,308	7,131,951	6,232,007
Ore.	1,897	6,110,560	4,880,655
Penn.	448	115,550	65,193
S. D.	8,535	4,800,205	3,351,101
Tenn.	284	77,380	46,805
Texas	9,999	12,781,687	11,907,970
Utah	104	218,114	160,549
Va.	118	36,013	13,917
Wash.	3,094	9,688,729	8,009,137
Wyo.	637	1,000,784	450,742
Total	121,285	129,870,821	100,309,700

Weevil in Northwest Wheat

Walla Walla, Wash.—At the rate wheat is rolling into inspection and diversion ports like Wallula and Kennewick and Pasco every warehouse and elevator in the Inland Empire and contiguous territory should be empty before the 1944 crop comes to market.

The wheat movement has recently reached a record-smashing volume and a total of 180 cars were run through Pasco and Wallula one day to set an all-time high mark, and recently totals have jumped to 1,500 for the month.

Inspectors advise that weevil and other insects have been prevalent and some shippers believe the condition resulted from improperly built farm granaries and temporary warehouses. —F.K.H.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through April 30, 1944, had completed 6,548 loans on 7,347,002 bus. in the amount of \$6,189,196.39. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 47,473 loans had been completed on 55,829,570 bus. in the amount of \$43,161,527.41. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	No. of Farm-Stored Loans	Amount (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	651	834,705	\$ 740,532.26
Indiana	72	63,886	58,147.35
Iowa	3,996	4,532,282	3,789,468.73
Kansas	38	35,877	30,541.37
Kentucky	3	11,780	11,308.80
Minnesota	386	347,253	289,795.86
Missouri	215	219,516	188,565.24
Nebraska	1,009	1,136,308	943,580.91
Ohio	27	16,317	15,457.36
South Dakota	151	149,078	121,798.51
Total	6,548	7,347,002	\$ 6,189,196.39

Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1943 loan programs:

	Loans	Quantity	Amount
Barley	418	313,931 bus.	\$ 229,838.16
Flaxseed	1,563	432,062 bus.	1,148,122.73
Grain Sorghums	20	29,208 bus.	24,568.52
Soybeans	446	218,439 bus.	401,711.77
Rye	92	147,137 bus.	37,053.69
Dry Edible Beans	9	187,489 lbs.	9,855.06
Dry Edible Peas	35	1,197,963 lbs.	52,481.26
Hay and Pasture Seed	6	3,984 lbs.	749.96

W. F. A. Food Deliveries

War Food Administration deliveries of food and other agricultural products during February totaled 865,884,856 pounds compared with 885,652,642 pounds delivered in January.

February lend-lease exports totaled 598,717,657 pounds, compared with 695,190,000 pounds the preceding month, and constituted approximately 69 per cent of the total deliveries. The major products delivered were in the following percentages: dairy and poultry, 9.2; meats, 29.6; fats and oils (excluding butter), 1.5; fruits and vegetables, 8.1; grain products (including soya), 33.4; sugar, 14.2; special commodities (including canned fish), 2.4; cotton, 1.2; and tobacco, 0.4. Destinations of February lend-lease deliveries were: British Empire, 47 per cent; Russia, 45 per cent; and other lend-lease claimants, including Greece, North and West Africa, and the French Committee of National Liberation, about 8 per cent.

Deliveries of grain and cereal products at shipside for lend-lease distribution during February and for two months of 1944 follow (in lbs.):

	February, 1944	Jan. and Feb., 1944
Wheat	31,551,950	39,663,650
Flour, white	81,020,700	181,392,496
Flour, corn	127,600	215,100
Flour, rye	1,840,000	2,230,000
Concen. cereal foods	419,952	839,856
Barley	140,000	140,000
Corn grits		120,000
Oat cereal	1,520,580	2,949,261
Rice	10,942,686	12,387,286
Semolina	2,926,800	5,481,500
Peas, dry	14,539,597	35,635,266
Farina	721,100	721,100
Soya flour and grits	23,629,900	38,797,650
Soybeans	721,000	3,849,600
Agricultural seeds	10,257,505	19,361,046
Beans, dry	18,555,269	54,241,646

Wild Onion and Garlic in Wheat

By L. V. SHERWOOD, of University of Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta.

The income from a 40-acre field of wheat yielding 25 bus. to the acre can be cut \$100 a year by a dockage of 10 cents a bushel, which is not uncommon for grain contaminated with the small bulblets of wild garlic or onions.

Wild garlic (*Allium vineale*, L.) is sometimes called meadow garlic, garlic, field garlic, onion, and wild onion. It differs, however, from the wild onion in several particulars and is harder to eradicate, even tho the same methods are recommended for both. The leaves of wild garlic are not only slender but also cylindrical and may be borne above ground on the stem; there is a cluster of underground bulbs instead of a single bulb; and the fibrous coverings of these bulbs are soft rather than netted as is the covering of the wild onion bulb. Both have a strong flavor and odor, but the wild garlic flavor and odor are usually the stronger.

Wild garlic is a perennial (grows year after year without reseeding) and can reproduce itself in five different ways.

Wild onion (*Allium canadense*, L.), sometimes known as meadow garlic and often confused with wild garlic, is like the cultivated onion in general growth habits. Its flattened leaves always arise out of the underground bulb, which is covered with a fibrous netted coat; and it has no brown-coated hard-shelled underground bulbs, as has wild garlic.

Millers often refuse to handle wheat that contains small bulblets of garlic or onions because it takes only a few to spoil the flour. Also the bulblets gum the rollers. Consequently it is not uncommon for growers to suffer a price cut of 7, 15 or even 20 cents a bushel on such grain.

Altho the bulblets dry out and become lighter in 6 months to a year after harvest and are then more easily fanned out it is not always feasible to delay grinding for such a long

period. The infested grain can be dried in a commercial drier, after which the bulblets are easily removed by proper cleaning machinery. Treating the grain in this way adds to the cost, and is another reason farmers get a lower price for "garlicky" grain.

CONTROL—A combination of spring and fall plowing plus the growing of a cultivated crop during the growing season has proved very effective in controlling these weeds. No skilled labor, special equipment, or extra cash outlay is required in such a plan.

Fall plowing, usually done in Illinois about the first of November or later, serves two main purposes: (1) it turns many of the bulblets up to the surface, where they are killed during the winter; and (2) it destroys the plants—the large ones that have developed from the soft-shelled bulbs, the delicate ones arising from the aerial bulblets, and the small but vigorous ones growing from the hard-shelled bulbs. Usually the larger garlic plants, the more effective fall plowing is in killing them.

Spring plowing, done in Illinois about the first of April or earlier, serves about the same purposes as fall plowing and in addition prevents underground bulblets from being produced.

During the growing season between spring and fall plowings, a cultivated or intertilled crop should be grown on the infested land. Thoro cultivation of such a crop kills stray garlic and onion plants and prevents new garlic and onion growth and reproduction. Furthermore cultivated crops are not likely to become contaminated by aerial bulblets and thus become sources of spread. Complete control of these weeds by this method requires spring and fall plowing plus the growing of a cultivated crop for at least two years and possibly three.—Circ. 572, Ill. Ag. Exp. Sta.

Oklahoma Co-operatives Meet

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma met Apr. 12 at the Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla., and re-elected Paul E. Peeler of Elk City pres., G. C. Hollis, Hinton, vice pres., Roy Bender, Enid, sec'y-treas., Ben Swigart, Mooreland, director.

Prof. FRANK ROBOTKA, Iowa State College economist, said he did not believe the nation's economy would return to the type of free markets known before 1932. He urged the co-operatives to be alert and active to re-adapt themselves to whatever type of economy emerges and said they should take part in helping to share it.

OSCAR HELINE of Marcus, Ia., president of the National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n., said that England, which he recently visited, had increased agricultural production tremendously in face of a territory manpower shortage.

A resolution was adopted that:

To assure fair distribution and prevent skyrocketing prices on many items of consumers goods, the office of price administration, with rationing and price control must be extended, until after the war or until the supply of such items catch up with demand.

We recommend that the O.P.A. rulings and

directives affecting agriculture and agricultural associations be simplified both in terminology and methods of compilation and that changes in directives from the O.P.A. be kept at a minimum.

Dr. S. J. England, speaking at the banquet Wednesday evening said that the character and principles of Christianity must be put above everything else if the world is not to return to war.

Cars for Canadian Wheat and Oats

The railroads of the United States do not discriminate against private enterprise in favor of government in business.

The Commodity Credit Corporation which expected that it would be allotted 325 cars per day for Canadian wheat and oats recently was informed by the Ass'n of American Railroads that the 125 cars for oats will be available to both the C.C.C. and the private trade.

As a result, C.C.C. has purchased 1,495 cars of oats, about 3,500,000 bus., or less than 20% of their originally planned quantity. The agency probably will not buy any more since the purchase could not be hauled before the program expires on May 15. The railroad association explains that no extension of the program is possible because after that date the cars will be needed for domestic grain shipments.

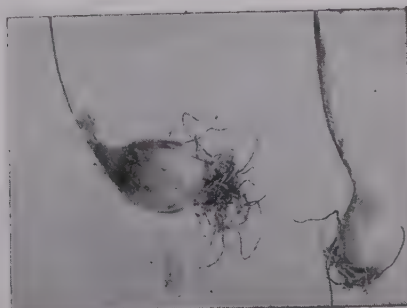
Grower Trading White for Yellow Corn Plus Premium

In some instances farmers may own white corn which they had planned to market and expected to purchase yellow corn to replace this corn in their feeding operations. In those cases where they have a supply of corn large enough to meet their minimum requirements, they cannot qualify for a certificate to purchase. They, therefore, would be forced to feed white corn. Because of the need for all white corn for purposes other than live stock feed, it is important that a sizable stock pile be maintained.

A farmer who has white corn may take it to a designated elevator and exchange it for an equal number of bushels of yellow corn, delivered for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation. The warehouseman will pay the farmer the prevailing market premium for white corn (not to exceed fifteen cents per bushel in accordance with the OPA regulations), however, in the event the corn is not of equal grade it will be necessary to make the appropriate price adjustments, in accordance with the OPA scale of discounts for lower grades. Cost of shelling and delivery of the white corn to be borne by the farmer. The warehouseman will be reimbursed by Commodity Credit Corporation.



Garlic in Wheat



Wild Onion



Wild Garlic

Wild onion has aerial bulblets and one underground bulb but no hardshell bulbs. Wild garlic has aerial bulblets and two kinds of underground bulbs, soft-shelled and hard-shelled. The hard-shelled bulbs (detached in the picture) are shiny and brown and are flattened on one side.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Norway, S. C., Apr. 27.—We have a good prospect in grain and hope we can have good weather to make a bumper crop.—O. M. Williamson, Jr., Norway Milling Co.

Frederick, Okla., Apr. 29.—There is an increase in grain and flax acreage in this territory, with satisfactory conditions.—R. G. Hodges, E. O. Billingslea Grain Co.

Abernathy, Tex., May 8.—Wheat crop conditions are rather unsatisfactory in this area, but there has been a big increase in grain sorghum acreage.—E. B. Lindsey, Plains Grain Co.

Woodbine, Md., April 27.—Wheat acreage in this section is about 20% above 1943 crop. Condition is about as favorable as we have ever seen. Due to wet soil, spring work is very late, from three to four weeks.—J. M. DeLashmunt & Son.

Portland, Ore.—Crop conditions in the Big Bend district, the heavy wheat-growing section of Washington, are splendid. It has been a very favorable winter for both grain and livestock. Fall sown grain, since the recent heavy rains, is now in good shape.—F. K. H.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 27.—Best wheat outlook in Northwest Texas is north and east of Amarillo, where the situation is quite promising. Here fully 90 per cent of the wheat is of fair stand, has satisfactory top growth, a good root system, and is underlaid with an abundant supply of deep subsoil moisture.—Dept. Public Relations, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 6.—Delayed oats seeding was still underway this week, even though the season for sowing oats is now very late. With the exception of some damage by water, the early seeded oats are looking good. Winter wheat making an excellent growth. While high water has flooded out some wheat acreage in river bottoms, rains generally make more wheat than they kill.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., May 8.—Wheat never looked any better since I can remember, and I have been here a long time. It is way ahead of ordinary years, and we have an abundance of moisture in the ground and some of it on top of the ground. People can't get into their fields to plow. A Cincinnati broadcast says snow in the northern part of Indiana today, and scattered showers. We certainly don't need either.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 28.—The Missouri River is again playing havoc with the bottom land. It is reported that the flooded district will be as large and may be larger than it was last year. The flood is coming earlier this year. There may be a chance to plant some kind of crop if the flood water subsides as quickly as is expected. I believe the wheat yield will be reduced 6 to 8 million bushels in Missouri. The estimate for Missouri was 26 million bushels as of April 1st.—A. H. Meinershagen, gen. sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Dodge City, Kan., May 5.—Heavy rains over virtually all of the state during the past several weeks it is feared have reached the point that will prove detrimental rather than helpful to Kansas crops. In low lands considerable acreage of fall-sown wheat and spring planted grains have been reported lost, and in all areas spring seeding has been delayed far beyond preferred planting dates. However, it is expected that the acreage will be planted to later-maturing crops, and is still hoped that Kansas may produce a large crop of badly needed feed grains.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Ritzville, Wash., May 2.—Near record plantings of wheat, 356,699 acres, may bring Adams County one of the biggest crops in history this year.—F. K. H.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 27.—Probably 50 per cent of doubtful wheat, variously estimated at 3,000,000 acres, failed to make the grade. Several far western communities report acreage abandonment of from 30 to 60 per cent; one 75 per cent. With this region now supplied with an abundance of moisture as the result of heavy rains, it is believed that the other half of this late wheat has a chance of maturing close to a normal yield.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Winter wheat condition 80, with indicated production 619,889,000 bus. Rye condition 82 with production tentatively placed at 33 million bus. Oats acreage estimated 41,021,000 compared to 42,858,000 acres a year ago. All spring wheat acreage currently indicated at 17,952,000 vs. 17,275,000 acres a year ago. Both oat and spring wheat indicated acreage estimates are only tentative and subject to change next month, since seeding was still in progress at time our survey was made.—Clarence Galvin, statistician with James E. Bennett & Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 2.—Condition of winter wheat is generally good. It has stood well, and some is now jointing in the extreme south. In height the bulk of the crop is six to eight inches high in the central portion of the State and eight to twelve inches or more in the extreme south. About 60 per cent of the contemplated oat crop has been sown, considerable of which is not yet up. Oat acreage will be considerably reduced with corn and soybeans substituted therefor. Much of the old alfalfa and clover is in good condition, though its growth has been retarded by cool, wet weather. New seedings of these crops range from poor to good, and spring sowing of clover has fallen behind due to wetness.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 155 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended May 5 was 12.89 per cent and 121 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11.65 per cent. The 276 cars tested by both departments has an average of 12.34 per cent, compared with 12.84 per cent on 242 cars the previous week and 12.90 per cent for 913 cars a year ago. Local arrivals in the week ended May 5 were 618 cars. However, protein tests were made on only 276 cars, which would indicate that 342 cars or more than one-half the receipts were Canadian wheat for feed, not tested for protein. The average protein of cars tested, 12.34 per cent, was about the lowest on the crop, indicating that a substantial portion of privately owned grain was low strength wheat from intermountain and Pacific northwest territory. Probabilities are that a very low proportion of movement, maybe only 15 to 20 per cent, was hard winter wheat from usual midwestern sources of supply.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 27.—Spring work has been slow in getting under way in the Northwest. Variation in soil and moisture conditions is particularly pronounced this season as moisture supplies are quite spotted. There is a large area in north central North Dakota and more restricted districts elsewhere that received only a negligible amount of moisture throughout the winter and spring. This has not been without some, at least temporary, advantage in that farmers have been able to get into the fields and many reports have been received that the soil is in unusually good working condition. Elsewhere, particularly in the southern part of the territory, seeding operations have been continually interrupted by too much moisture so that spring operations are definitely behind their normal accomplishment at this date. The possible ill effects, however, of a backward season will be offset in most cases by the important addition to the reserve moisture supply.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.

Helena, Mont., May 3.—Growing conditions this past week were only fair in most counties. Winter wheat improved somewhat, but grass growth was slow and in some counties very short. Spring seeding made varied progress with spring wheat ranging from less than 30 to over 770 per cent done, and other spring sown grains lagging. Very little flax has yet been seeded in counties where soil moisture conditions are poor. Dry soils are retarding germination of spring grains in a number of counties especially in the north central groups.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E.

U. S. A. FLAX CROP: May 6.—Almost daily rains over northern Iowa, Minnesota and eastern North and South Dakota during the past week were followed yesterday by light snows and very cold weather. Except in northern Iowa where it is even too late to seed flax, the delay in seeding operations may result favorably for the flax crop throughout the rest of the Northwest. We have heard from the Extension Directors of North and South Dakota and Minnesota within the last few days that they are recommending to their county agents on account of the late spring an increased flax acreage could be properly promoted, since the optimum seeding date for wheat is already three to four weeks late. The optimum date for seeding flax is about 30 days later than for wheat.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.—Winter wheat is progressing favorably. Should Kansas and Nebraska have experienced particularly cool weather, and wheat is just jointing now in Kansas; whereas, it was heading at this time two years ago. Some yellowing of the wheat plant is reported from areas of recent heavy rains. This is not as yet serious, and a few days of warm sunshine will bring these plants back to normal and force growth in backward sections. It is expected that much of the winter wheat in flooded lowlands of the central valley section will be abandoned. Though the loss will be heavy locally, the acreage involved is relatively small. Good progress is reported from the eastern soft winter wheat states and the Pacific Northwest states. The condition of rye is fair to good in most sections of the rye area. The big decrease in seeded acreage coupled with reports of fairly large abandonment indicates a relatively small crop is in prospect. Spring seeding is making satisfactory progress in the northwest spring wheat states except for eastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard have designated the Office of Materials and Facilities, of which J. W. Millard is director, to make arrangements, in co-operation with the disposal agencies, for distribution of surplus war materials, equipment and facilities needed by agriculture. Directly in charge will be Capt. John H. Stambaugh, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Corn Spoiling in Crib

Iowa farmers who have not checked condition of stored ear corn which was husked early last fall might profit by doing so, according to I. W. Arthur, extension economist, and Joe L. Robinson, agronomist, at Iowa State College. They report that in eastern and central Iowa, particularly, continued wet weather has caused molding in the cribs.

The condition is difficult to detect by examining the outside of the crib, they state. Spoilage often starts in the center of the crib, where the elevator drops loose husks and shelled corn into a solid mass which prevents ventilation. Coming of warmer weather is sure to speed up the spoilage. In general, corn that contains more than 15 to 18 per cent moisture cannot get through hot weather without spoilage from mold.

Moldy corn commands a generous discount in many markets.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States the week ended April 27 totaled wheat, 8,161,216; oats, 4,626,153; barley, 1,484,162; rye, 933,334; flaxseed, 568,769. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1943 were wheat, 155,557,765; oats, 38,813,311; barley, 22,572,528; rye, 6,082,659; flaxseed, 8,261,079.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 28.—Here we are in the midst of a corn producing section but no corn to offer. Simply cannot get corn bought at the ceiling price. It's really a mess. The freeze order seems to have stopped the trucker. With plenty of grass, we are going to get along.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—The following quantities (in bushels), of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended April 27: Wheat, 5,606,072; oats, 4,544,356; barley, 1,852,828; rye, 88,151; flaxseed, 53,127; since Aug. 1, 1943 as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 219,957,344 (190,212,178); oats, 97,981,323 (82,365,712); barley, 68,540,953 (61,848,924); rye, 4,218,200 (5,718,304); flaxseed, 14,051,279 (10,776,635).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 29.—The Canadian Wheat Board has made a further allocation of Canadian flax, totaling 1,000,000 bus., for shipment by May 10. This new allotment has all been purchased by American crushers at unchanged prices. It is expected that the substantial increase in price being received by the Wheat Board for Canadian flax will lead to further allocations for shipment during May and early June in order that they may take advantage of the present duty-free situation. The crushing of Canadian seed continues to be restricted to U. S. Atlantic Coast mills.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Seattle, Wash., May 2.—As Federal agricultural statistician Haven C. R. Stewart reported that stocks of wheat in interior Washington warehouses and elevators now is the lowest since 1937. In a joint statement with Arthur Cox, state director of agriculture Stewart said that the holdings were reported at 12,007,000 bus. Apr. 1, against 23,613,000 bus. Apr. 1, 1943. Two years ago the figure was 26,000,000 bus. Farm stocks are also lower than a year ago, indicating the heavy use of wheat as livestock feed and heavy shipments. For the Pacific Northwest—Washington Oregon and Idaho—the interior holdings were approximately one-half what they were a year ago.—F. K. H.

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	917,406	119,430	1,031,846	903,160
Chicago	6,078,000	1,890,000	5,339,432	3,193,000
Ft. Wm.	18,850,966	4,480,115	42,388,432	7,891,844
Ft. Worth	697,200	750,400	1,205,400	1,925,000
Hutchinson	902,850	1,743,950	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,579,000	1,355,000	857,000	550,000
Kan. City	4,347,000	6,062,400	4,302,700	7,128,100
Milwaukee	687,136	28,800	1,117,110	423,900
Minneapolis	15,576,000	13,816,500	8,683,500	6,739,500
New Orleans	106,367	42,000	331,116	48,712
Ogden, Utah	1,840,000	972,000	425,000	675,000
Omaha	1,486,101	1,089,793	1,133,285	2,614,740
Peoria	1,484,600	639,000	986,000	836,000
Philadelphia	208,462	3,218,626	301,137	2,681,285
St. Joseph	738,480	436,210	910,430	882,830
St. Louis	3,719,900	4,236,500	3,901,900	3,339,900
Seattle	1,894,088	2,199,176	.....	.....
Superior	7,538,791	3,347,352	8,372,916	3,324,418
Toledo	1,439,900	834,700	1,031,900	615,400
Wichita	486,200	988,400	372,700	1,244,400

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Receipts of flaxseed this week at Minneapolis amounted to 75 cars against 78 cars a year ago, and at Duluth 20 cars compared with 14 cars a year ago. According to official records, 270,000 bus. of flaxseed from the 1943 crop were under loan to the C.C.C. as of April 30 in the four states of Minnesota, Montana and the two Dakotas. The redemption date on flax is May 31. As the loan value is only \$2.85 basis Minneapolis, it is obvious that farmers will redeem their loans by May 31 as cash flax is now selling at \$3.05 Minneapolis.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Production of wheat flour in Canadian mills for the month of March reached a high mark for the current crop year, amounting to 2,267,307 barrels compared with 2,193,029 barrels for the like month a year ago. Total production for the eight months under review reached 16,766,163 barrels, averaging more than 2,000,000 barrels monthly, with about half the quantity passing into the export market.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	739,000	164,000	706,000	92,000
Ft. William	421,074	67,604	2,011,166	131,578
Ft. Worth	18,000	21,000	7,500	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	.....	7,000	.....
Kansas City	64,500	181,500	157,500	94,500
Milwaukee	229,174	6,480	58,140	159,030
Minneapolis	345,000	1,354,500	526,500	553,500
New Orleans	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Omaha	63,458	307,800	149,600	232,350
Peoria	61,000	19,200	6,000	6,000
Philadelphia	274,577	.....	38,225	1,421
St. Joseph	41,520	20,760	8,650	8,650
St. Louis	56,600	34,500	49,500	78,000
Seattle	1,662	9,972	.....	.....
Superior	3,151	185,115	4,961	17,296
Toledo	.....	66,000	7,500	.....

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	139,118	100,711	.....	.....
Chicago	372,000	839,000	772,000	894,000
Ft. William	9,685,895	3,642,388	10,281,076	5,627,482
Ft. Worth	86,000	126,000	34,000	.....
Indianapolis	100,000	378,000	110,000	558,000
Kansas City	230,000	532,000	27,800	518,000
Milwaukee	4,600	4,600	2,375	14,250
Minneapolis	1,260,000	3,753,000	1,359,000	2,983,000
New Orleans	2,000	.....	20,502	2,000
Omaha	116,600	761,200	176,000	837,255
Peoria	146,000	186,000	86,000	188,000
Philadelphia	38,032	26,704	40,532	22,882
St. Joseph	174,640	684,400	9,440	94,400
St. Louis	313,400	794,000	268,800	530,400
Seattle	243,800	154,800	.....	.....
Superior	867,048	60,703	886,277	184,984
Toledo	84,000	270,900	86,100	319,200
Wichita	4,800	3,200	4,800	3,200

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	376,871	154,710	548,500	.....
Chicago	2,607,000	8,743,000	2,126,000	8,485,000
Ft. William	.....	19,615	267	8,666
Ft. Worth	60,000	256,500	16,500	208,500
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	441,000	1,705,000	274,000	2,075,000
Kansas City	578,900	3,002,200	984,000	2,565,000
Milwaukee	400,760	873,760	7,080	824,820
Minneapolis	81,000	1,255,500	100,500	1,254,000
New Orleans	10,500	196,604	50,768	84,321
Omaha	939,846	3,635,868	1,850,400	4,563,000
Peoria	1,193,000	3,247,500	354,500	1,511,000
Philadelphia	90,424	8,298	283,657	116,487
St. Joseph	278,080	783,200	352,000	515,680
St. Louis	1,413,000	3,079,900	1,091,400	1,716,300
Seattle	41,688	201,918	.....	.....
Superior	.....	131,987	.....	684,000
Toledo	56,000	716,800	44,800	819,200
Wichita	14,400	25,600	1,600	17,600

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that the condition May 1 indicated a winter wheat crop of 662,275,000 bus., against 529,606,000 bus. in 1943, and 10-year average of 570,675,000. Abandonment is 13.1 per cent, and the prospective yield per acre 16.2 bus. on the 40,943,000 acres to be harvested.

Rye production is indicated at 29,711,000 bus., compared with 30,781,000 bus. harvested in 1943, and with the 10-year average of 40,446,000 bus.

Canadian Wheat Stocks

Stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on March 31, 1944 totaled 545,000,000 bus. or some 217,000,000 bus. less than the total at the end of March 1943. The amount held in bond in the United States was 14,000,000 bus. compared with just over 8,000,000 bus. on March 31, 1943. It is noteworthy also that almost 75 per cent of this year's total is held on farms or is in store in country elevators in the three Prairie Provinces. These figures are revealed in the annual March-end survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat held on Canadian farms at the end of March this year totaled 210,000,000 bus., a reduction of approximately 118,000,000 or 36 per cent from the revised figure of 328,000,000 bus. reported for March 31, 1943. This is the second largest farm stock of wheat on record at the end of March. It is nearly three and one-half times the average of the ten-year period 1930-1939, which was slightly less than 61,000,000 bus., and is more than five times the 39,000,000 bus. on farms at the end of March, 1938.

Of this year's total of 210,000,000 bus. on farms thruout Canada, the three Prairie Provinces account for 207,000,000 bus., made up of 22,000,000 in Manitoba, 117,000,000 in Saskatchewan, and approximately 68,000,000 in Alberta. Out of these totals, seed for the 1944 wheat crop will be taken, while wheat fed to live stock and poultry between April 1 and July 31 this year, will reduce still further the quantities available for marketing as grain in each of the provinces.

Soybean Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	873,000	1,453,000	231,000	587,000
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	32,400	.....
Indianapolis	5,000	80,000	77,000	110,000
Kansas City	6,800	446,400	306,000	926,400
Milwaukee	.....	40,000	.....	.....
Minneapolis	15,000	27,000	.....	.....
Omaha	102,400	478,400	166,400	395,200
Peoria	295,500	692,000	130,500	101,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	1,484	93,400
St. Joseph	224,000	124,250	52,500	40,250
St. Louis	103,400	633,600	188,800	169,600
Toledo	214,400	214,400	248,000	48,000
Wichita	9,600	.....	.....	.....

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	15,461	10,389	.....	.....
Chicago	1,233,000	1,496,000	337,000	634,000
Ft. William	4,933,066	4,331,785	6,709,993	4,289,007
Ft. Worth	9,600	33,600	.....	3,200
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	104,000	393,600	59,200	240,000
Milwaukee	2,445,708	1,895,000	780,120	1,031,580
Minneapolis	1,745,900	4,799,100	2,782,900	3,915,100
New Orleans	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Omaha	120,000	780,000	126,000	696,201
Peoria	305,900	425,100	186,200	222,600
Philadelphia	1,798	1,798	1,003	520
St. Joseph	20,900	76,000	3,800	17,100
St. Louis	243,200	390,400	65,300	131,200
Seattle	156,262	154,445	.....	.....
Superior	2,465,462	496,290	1,683,511	210,924
Toledo	69,000	297,000	157,500	190,500
Wichita	.....	1,600	3,200	1,600

O.P.A. Enforcement

The National Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., had a contract made in 1941 to supply the Albers Milling Co., Seattle, Wash., at cost plus. The cost increased materially and the price was raised.

On its own initiative the company submitted the contract to the O.P.A. office at Des Moines in 1943, which made suggestions that were complied with. Pres. John C. Reid says:

"This voluntary and forthright action on our part was quickly followed by several waves of O.P.A. auditors entering our office to check the statements we had made to them. They found that we had told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"Notwithstanding this, we have had held over us for several months the threat of a suit by the O.P.A. on the contention that our increase in cost when milling for a fellow miller, without profit to us, constituted a violation of ceiling prices."

The O.P.A. brought suit to collect triple damages, but backed down in the federal court at Waterloo, Ia., May 9, accepting one-third the amount, \$8,773.28 in settlement and the suit was dismissed.

National will continue to supply oats to Albers, but at insistence of O.P.A. will be described as "agent" for Albers.

Lake Ships Fully Manned

Under a new War Manpower Commission plan, the U. S. Employment Service offices in the five regions around the Great Lakes will handle all orders for Lakes seamen and take responsibility for staffing the vessels. The Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration will stand by to supplement the activities of the USES.

The Office of Defense Transportation, as claimant agency for transportation manpower, will sponsor requests for area manpower priorities as the need arises.

The O.D.T. now reports that with the season well under way 95 per cent of all ships on the Lakes are moving on schedule fully manned.

Washington News

The Senate voted 63 to 1 May 8 for another 1-year extension of the lend-lease program. The measure now returns to the House for concurrence. The lend-lease administration said the actual total of lend-lease operations was 21 billion dollars thru Jan. 31.

Sellers of brewers rice, rice screenings and rice mix arrive at their maximum price by formula under Sec. 6-A-2-1. This applies only when mixed lot does not fall within classification of brewers screenings or second heads which are specifically named, Carl Schulz stated May 6.

The W.F.A. order "freezing" midwest corn sales "has produced a dangerous and acute food famine in forty counties in southern Illinois," Representative Vursell of Illinois asserted Apr. 28 in Washington. Unless the order is modified, he said in a House speech, "millions of stock and poultry throughout the nation may starve or become of no use to the war effort." Vursell said farmers are rushing stock to the markets, with "trucks backed up for miles waiting to deliver hogs and little pigs which should be kept on the farm."

The second R.M.P.R. 346 contains provisions for increasing maximum prices to next higher one-eighth of a cent. There is no such provision in determining formula prices. Kansas City has ruled that each seller who computes maximum prices under provision allowing disposition of fractions may increase his price even though prior seller has also benefited from such an increase. This is correct. Reports from trade indicate that ruling is misunderstood and that single seller is increasing more than once in computing single maximum prices. This is not permitted.—Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel, O.P.A.

Permits Again Required on Lake Grain Movement

Movement of bulk grain on the Great Lakes, including grain consigned to or by the Commodity Credit Corporation, was reinstated under the Office of Defense Transportation's permit system, the O.D.T. announced.

Congestion at elevators in the lower Lake ports caused by this season's unprecedented bulk grain movement, O.D.T. officials said. Up to April 24, 35,505,848 bus. of grain had already been transported by the Lake carriers. Last year, up to June 1, the movement was 38,154,900 bus.

The reinstatement of bulk grain under the O.D.T.'s permit system was effected by a revocation order (Partial revocation of Suspension Order O.D.T. 25A-1), and an amendment (General Order 25A, Amendment 1). The original suspension order will remain in effect for Great Lakes vessels carrying other commodities until May 15, 1944.

Under F.D.O. 50 the C.C.C. becomes the sole purchaser of domestic wool, paying ceiling prices less transportation and marketing expenses and 1½c pound to cover appraisal, storage and interest.

Salem, Ore.—Public utilities departments of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have joined in an argument in support of a proposed reduction in railroad freight rates on grain destined from the northwest to southwestern markets. A reduction of from 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds originally was urged by the Inland Empire wheat growers and millers at a conference in Pendleton a month ago. The utilities divisions of the three states are asking for a rate of 78c on wheat shipped from southern Idaho to points in the southwest and that Pendleton, Palouse and northern Idaho growers be granted a rate not to exceed \$2 to 83c because of the longer haul.—F. K. H.

A Compact Conveniently Arranged Plant

Country grain merchants are continually searching for new and more efficient arrangement of their grain handling facilities in hope of speeding up and reducing the cost of handling farm crops. A real novelty is found in the plant of Syler & Syler at Nappanee, Ind., who handle over 150,000 bus of grain annually, grind and mix Sure-Way feeds under their own brands, do custom grinding and operate modern processing equipment for cleaning clover seed including buckhorn, ricing and disc mills. They wholesale and retail all field seeds and handle coal, fertilizer, etc.

The 10,000 bus elevator on the B.&O.R.R. is surrounded by a commodious one story structure which houses the large office in one corner, the feed mill in the basement, the seed cleaning machinery in one side and a receiving pit on the other. Warehouse facilities in the full basement and on the first floor have easy access to every department. All storage bins are overhead.

The plant is so arranged a large volume of business is handled with a capable crew of three men. In a normal year they handle 100 cars of coal and clean, bag and tag 8 to 10 cars of clover seed.

Shipping grain has not been the principal business, but the elevator could handle much more than it does, if large crops made the grain available. The compactness of the plant makes it easy for the employees to adapt themselves to a rush of business in any department.

After grain is weighed on a 24 foot truck scale, the load is dumped in the covered driveway pit by an electric hoist.

Following a destructive fire, this plant was designed and constructed by Chris Wickey. The successful operators of this conveniently arranged plant are H. L. Syler, J. R. Robinson and W. J. Cripe as Syler & Syler.



A Conveniently Arranged Elevator at Nappanee, Ind.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—John H. Caldwell, 58, retired feed dealer, died May 5. For many years he operated the Caldwell feed store.—J. H. G.

Bentonville, Ark.—The Benton County P. & M. Co-operative Ass'n recently purchased the mill property and stock of B. H. Ragland south of the railroad tracks. The Co-op. will move its stock to the new property and conduct its business from there. Mr. Ragland will continue to operate his mill at the property. The Co-op. will handle feed, seed and fertilizer for its membership. A. E. Sager is manager.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Stuttgart Grain Drying Co-operative, subsidiary of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative, has been organized, with the following officers: Paul Wallworth, pres.; Fred Hoskyn, vice pres.; and A. E. Knoll, sec'y-treas. The pres. and vice pres., with H. I. Spellmeyer, J. R. Oliver, Jr., and Erik Jensen were elected directors. The rice drier, which is being constructed adjoining the association mill, will be of reinforced concrete and will have a storage capacity of 71,000 bus. It will dry between 10,000 bus. of rice in 24 hours, depending on moisture content and other conditions. The slip form method of construction will be used. The building will be 125 ft. high, and is being constructed by Horner & Wyatt.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Interstate Cottonseed Co.'s main building of the processing plant burned to the ground recently causing a loss estimated at more than \$50,000. Plant employees saved more than 300 tons of cottonseed meal by moving it out of range of the fire.

Garden Grove, Cal.—The Simpson Milling Co. is being sold to Bruce and Boyd Bell, feed men of Pomona, who plan to use the mill as their main manufacturing plant and to operate feed retail establishments both here and at Pomona. Chas. K. Simpson, who founded the local business in 1931, will remain at the mill for a month with the new owners.

CANADA

Ste. Adele, Que.—The Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Ste. Adele Lodge, June 21-23 inclusive.

Ottawa, Ont.—About 10,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat have been used by Canadian distilleries in the production of alcohol since the fall of 1942 when the use of wheat for this purpose was first reported.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has advised grain handling companies that, barring unforeseen developments, the board expects to be able to remove all restrictions on shipments of wheat out of country elevators some time during the latter part of May. The delivery quote is unchanged at a maximum figure of 18 bus. per authorized acre.

Winnipeg, Man.—Delivery of 18 bus. of wheat per "authorized" acre was in force at 98 per cent of the delivery points in western Canada as at April 19. All points in Manitoba were at the limit level, while in Saskatchewan all but two per cent of the points were eligible to market 18 bus. The position in Alberta showed 19 points still on a 14-bu. basis, but these represented only 4 per cent of the total number of delivery points in the province.

St. John, N. B.—The Nova Scotia government is financing a plan to reclaim marshlands within the province, for planting and harvesting in grain. It is proposed to drain many thousands of acres of lands now flooded or partly so, partly or wholly during the growing season. It is also proposed to construct dikes that would keep out tidal water at flood tides. Reclaiming the marshlands would substantially increase the grains acreage for Nova Scotia, as along the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic shores, a large proportion of the lands have been non-producing because of the need of drainage or diking. More attention is being given to the marshlands than ever before because of grains and feed scarcities.—W. McN.

Ottawa, Ont.—Payments against participation certificates held by producers on the 1940, 1941 and 1942 wheat crops would total approximately \$59,000,000 to be distributed to about 200,000 farmers, the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, has announced. These payments will represent final settlement on the three crops in question and as stated by Mr. MacKinnon, would be as follows: 1940, 6.375c per bushel; 1941, 14.875c per bushel; 1942, 11.25c per bushel. The initial price paid by the Canadian Wheat Board on the 1940 and 1941 wheat crops was 70c per bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, while for the 1942 crop the initial payment on the same basis, was 90c per bushel.

Sackville, N. B.—The Atlantic Wholesalers, Ltd., is the name of a new merger, composed of the Eastern Hay & Feed Co. and Jones-Schofield-Hatheway, Ltd., St. John, N. B. In addition to the local headquarters warehouses, the Eastern Hay & Feed Co. has long maintained branch warehouses at Moncton, Sussex and Newcastle, in New Brunswick; Charlottetown on Prince Edward Island; Parrsboro, Amherst and Springhill, in Nova Scotia. J. L. Dixon, who has been president and general manager of the Eastern Hay & Feed Co. for more than 20 years, will continue at that dual post as well as being president of the Atlantic Wholesalers. The merged companies will continue in their separate identities insofar as the names are concerned. The merger is for buying, chiefly. Also, for pooling of stocks, sales and distribution, if necessary. The Atlantic Wholesalers have been capitalized at \$950,000. Frank Buck, who had been sales manager for the Eastern Hay & Feed Co., will be transferred to St. John, from Moncton, where he had been located for some years. The Eastern Hay & Feed Co. has been one of the largest wholesalers and distributors of flour and feeds of all kinds in the eastern provinces during the past 25 years; originally concentrated at Sackville, but establishing the six branches during the past quarter century.—W. McN.

COLORADO

Laird, Colo.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been overhauled and improved.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been improved and a new driveway installed.

Las Animas, Colo.—Nelson's mill and feed store recently installed a new electrically operated feed mixer.

Bristol, Colo.—The Bristol Elevator has reopened for business, the Southeastern Colorado Co-op., having purchased the elevator and placed it in operation. Sisto Guidotti is temporary manager.

Denver, Colo.—The formal opening of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.'s new cereal laboratory and research bakery was held recently, attended by local mill and grain men, representatives of other business concerns, civic leaders and many individuals from points as far north as Ft. Collins, Colo.

ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—The Stotler Grain Co. has opened an office here with E. E. Rice as manager.

Galva, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new 30-ton scale with 34 x 10 ft. deck.

Tower Hill, Ill.—Sibbitt Bros., no longer in business, have been succeeded by H. A. McGilligan.

Carlyle, Ill.—The Huegeley Feed Store was broken into recently, and \$35 was taken from the register.

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Milling Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Danvers, Ill.—The Levi Johnston & Son elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

LaPlace, Ill.—Tony Powers of near Bloomington is new manager of the LaPlace Co-op. Grain Co. elevator.

Chatham, Ill.—George William Rohrer, 72, manager of the Chatham Elevator Co. elevator for 20 years, died May 4.—P. J. P.

Farmer City, Ill.—A new drier is being installed at the Scholer & Gring elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire recently.—P. J. P.

Clinton, Ill.—The Tabor & Hamman Grain Co. of Sullivan closed its office here. John Freeman, Decatur, who has been local manager, has been transferred to the Sullivan office.—P. J. P.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Albert A. Driemeyer, 85, owner of the Pinckneyville Milling Co. until 1930 when he sold out and retired from active business, died at East St. Louis recently.—P. J. P.

Carlinville, Ill.—Frank Knoetzer, who has been in the grain business here for the past 30 years, has sold his business to Vernon Angel and LeRoy Searles who will continue in the same location.—P. J. P.

Pittsfield, Ill.—M. D. King, president of the M. D. King Milling Co., has been commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. Naval Reserve and is taking leave of absence from his duties with the company.

Polo, Ill.—W. O. Deneau of Mount Morris has purchased the feed mill and business conducted by William C. Schryver for several years, and has taken charge of the business. He was employed by Kable Bros., Mount Morris, for 20 years.

Bloomington, Ill.—Sixty-three officers and directors of farmers' elevator co-operatives met here recently to discuss tax reports and O.P.A. rules regarding payment of patronage dividends. The government's corn freeze order was reviewed.—P. J. P.

Ivesdale, Ill.—The Ivesdale Co-operative Grain Co. has been authorized by the W.P.B. to build two circular concrete grain storage bins, 24 ft. in diameter and 54 ft. in height. These bins will afford an increase in capacity of approximately 34,000 bus. of grain, and are to be built by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Minonk, Ill.—The local hemp mill has been placed in operation. Glenn W. Black, manager, has been busy for the past month hiring help in anticipation of start of operations.

Rock Falls, Ill.—The Sterling Soybean Co. plant, in operation about three months, operating 24 hrs. daily, has processed nearly 175,000 bus. of soybeans in that period. Ed McGinn, manager, stated, and the entire production has been allotted to this territory, available for livestock feeders. Additional machinery will soon be added that will more than double the output.

Orion, Ill.—The Henry-Stark Service Co., an affiliate of the Farm Bureau, has purchased Wakey Bros. elevators, grain buying, feed grinding and coal business here and at Osco, and took over control of the two business places on May 1. The Henry-Stark Service Co. thus enlarges its line of bulk stations and trucks by adding the purchase of grain and the grinding of various feeds.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Eureka Milling Co. plant is completed after months of continuous labor, and will be open for public inspection. The mill is the former Robert F. Wrenn elevator property which has been transformed into a building suitable for housing machinery for processing soybean oil and meal and manufacturing of stock feeds of all kinds. The entire building has been rebuilt, estimate cost of the improvement being \$55,000. The company also has purchased the Yock residence property directly across the street from the plant, which has been modernized as residential quarters for the plant foreman.

Tuscola, Ill.—J. E. Collins, operating as the Douglas County Grain Co., with grain elevators here and at Galton and Hayes, sold his line of elevators to Clark Fullerton and associates on May 1, who will operate under the old trade name, Douglas County Grain Co. There will be no change in management as Mr. Fullerton has been manager of the Tuscola and Hayes elevators and kept the records for all three houses. He has been successfully associated with the business for several years. The Douglas County Grain Co. until seven years ago operated as the Collins Grain Co. In 1939 Mr. Collins retired from active participation in the business and his son, the late Ot Collins, was in charge until his death last January. Mr. Collins is well known to the grain trade. He extends to its members a sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to him.

Litchfield, Ill.—John K. Seagraves, 70, at one time in charge of the export department of the grain business operated by the late C. B. Mun-day, died in Chicago recently.—P. J. P.

Villa Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a net profit of \$13,572.75 for the past year's business completed March 31. A dividend of 5 per cent of the preferred stock and three cents a bushel on grain purchased from farmers was voted. D. W. Burnett is president of the company and L. W. Womacks is manager.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

Jas. A. Cavaney, a member of the Board of Trade since 1910, died May 4.

Stanley Suchwalko, 49, commodities editor of the Wall Street Journal's Chicago office, died of a heart ailment May 3 in St. Luke's Hospital.

F. C. Buzzelle, Chicago, was elected chairman of the Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at its annual meeting here May 1. Vice-chairman chosen was E. G. Rupp, and sec-treas., R. W. Mitchell.

New members recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade included Frank Hegner of James E. Bennett & Co., and John W. Corrington of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. The memberships of Thomas Bennett and Cecil F. White were transferred.

At the regular meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade May 9, a regulation was adopted which provides that effective May 10 no new futures contracts calling for delivery of wheat in May, 1944, may be entered into. Any futures trading entered into in that delivery month is to be only for the purpose of liquidating contracts which were open as of the close of business on May 9.

The Ward-Steed Co. has been formed by Russell D. Ward and W. Francis Steed, to do a general feed ingredient business. Offices have been opened in the Board of Trade Building. Mr. Ward has had 35 years' experience in the feed industry, the past eight years with Cereal Byproducts Co., here. Other positions he has held include those of sales manager for Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Pa.; manager byproducts department, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, and the Clover Leaf Milling Co., Buffalo. Mr. Steed was with the Cereal Byproducts Co., Chicago, for the past three years, and prior to that had been with James E. Bennett & Co. for 23 years.

INDIANA

Cambria (Carterville p. o.), Ind.—Paul Miller has taken a position at the Farm Bureau Elevator.

Greenwood, Ind.—The Greenwood Grain Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

New Haven, Ind.—The Allen County Co-op. Ass'n is installing a new 60-h.p. hammer mill and new corn cleaner.—A. E. L.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Wells County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the Farmers Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The office of the Graham Grain Co. was robbed recently, the safe tampered with, and a vending machine stolen.

Middlebury, Ind.—J. P. Lantz, owner of the Middlebury Grain Co., has purchased the Check-board hatchery and farm supply business.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Pennsy Elevator has a new hammer mill and variable speed-drive on its chain drag. The G. T. Burrell Co. did the work.

Jefferson (Franklin R.F.D. 6), Ind.—Jesse Beydler has sold the local grain elevator to the Clinton County Farm Bureau, which took possession April 17.

Knox, Ind.—Edward E. Pontius, 77, for more than 30 years manager of the Wells Elevator until ill health forced him to resign, died in a Peoria hospital April 21.

Parker, Ind.—The Parker Grain & Coal Co. has ordered a new hammer mill and 60-h.p. motor. This will be installed shortly, when other improvements also will be made.—A. E. L.

Martinsville, Ind.—Merrill Richards has bought Norris Bolin's interest in the Bolin & Richards Feed Co. and is now sole owner of the firm which will be known as the Richards Feed Store.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Noblesville Milling Co., Inc., has been organized, 1,000 shares, n.p.v., to deal in grain and grain products. Incorporators are: Edgar H. Evans, Isaac E. Woodard and Samuel R. Harrell.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ind.—Edward Morris Haynes, 76, president of the Haynes Milling Co., prominent Portland industrialist, banker and civic leader, died at the Jay County Hospital May 4, after a brief illness of complications following influenza.

LaFontaine, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was forced to operate on partial capacity recently because of damage done to one of its grinders when a piece of metal was run thru it. Straightening out on priorities occasioned some delay.

Portland, Ind.—Haynes Soy Products, Inc., has been incorporated; 1,250 shares having a par value of \$100 each; to carry on a general grain, seed and legume processing business. Incorporators are Edward M. Haynes, Clarence E. Peters and Albert E. Lee.—P. J. P.

Peru, Ind.—A grain grading school was held at the Municipal Country Club on May 4, giving country elevator managers of surrounding territory an opportunity to "brush-up" on grain and soybean grading. A second school is planned for about a week later at Purdue University.

PAYS A GOOD PROFIT SAFEGUARDS STORED GRAIN AGAINST INFESTATION CUTS HANDLING COSTS

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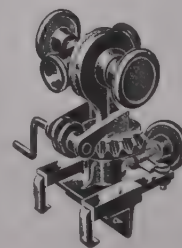
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No. 1 for 6 and 7" spouts,
\$13.50

No. 2 for 7-8 & 9" spouts,
\$18.50

Immediate delivery

J. G. KINTZ, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its midsummer convention in Indianapolis on Friday, June 23, Fred K. Sale, sec'y, announced. Headquarters will be the Severin Hotel and the meeting will be held in the Roof Garden.

Evansville, Ind.—Leo Rexing, R. R. 5, Scott Township farmer who recently was crowned southwestern Indiana wheat champ, received a \$25 War Bond from J. B. Ralph of the Standard Oil Co. in recognition of his accomplishment. Mr. Rexing received his title for the quality of a 43.5 bu. per acre yield on a selected plot on his farm.

Greenwood, Ind.—Herman Mitchell, manager of the Greenwood Grain Co., recently entered St. Francis Hospital for another operation on his foot. A number of affected bones were removed. Mr. Mitchell has been on crutches for over a year, but has been working at his job whenever he has been able to. Operation was to permit permanent healing of the injury on his foot.

Mexico, Ind.—Thieves entered the Mexico Elvtr. Co. elevator the night of April 21, and unsuccessful in their attempt to gain entrance to the vault, tried to set fire to the elevator. They started the blaze at the base of the elevator leg, but the fire burned itself out. The only damage incurred was loss of some invoices used in starting the fire. Lowell Knauff is manager of the elevator.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—George C. Thomas of McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., has been named a member of the Class "A" Mixed Feed Mfrs. Industry Advisory Com'te for the U. S. There are 500 Class "A" manufacturers who merchandise thru wholesale and retail outlets to feeders. A similar com'te of Class "B" producers who sell direct to feeders will soon be formed, O.P.A. announced.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held a regular dinner meeting on May 8th at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club; more than sixty members and guests attended. Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, had planned to address the group but he was unable to attend; however, Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, substituted for him and read the address prepared by Mr. O'Brien, which was followed by very interesting discussions in which Mr. Clutton took an active part. Philip E. Legge, president, presided.—A. E. L.

Plymouth, Ind.—Ivan W. Syler, well known thruout the middle west as owner and manager of the Syler & Syler Wholesale, Plymouth, has announced the sale of the firm's local retail outlet to Harry Cripe of Plymouth and Eugene Kraus of Fort Wayne, Ind. The sale does not affect the Syler & Syler wholesale business, except that Mr. Syler now will devote his entire time to this business. The Syler & Syler Elevator, under which name the retail business operated, was purchased by Mr. Syler 14 years ago. For the past few years it has been under the management of Alva V. Stout, assisted by Adrian L. Doran. Mr. Doran will remain as assistant to Mr. Cripe, who took over management May 1. The new firm will operate under the name of Plymouth Elvtr. & Coal, Mr. Kraus' connection being that of a silent partner. Mr. Stout, who also is president of the Indiana Coal Dealer's Ass'n, has purchased a business of his own in central Indiana. Mr. Syler announced that Syler & Syler wholesale will continue its regular operations thruout its territory of northern Indiana and southern Michigan under his management.

Burnettsville, Ind.—Charles Showalter, manager of the Burnettsville Grain Elevator for seven years, has resigned to accept a position as a government inspector of warehouses. He will work out of Indianapolis over a territory that reaches from the Mississippi River to New York.

Mellott, Ind.—Celebrating the recent opening of the Knowles Soybean Processing plant, on April 24 supper was served in the North Church, followed by a program of short talks in the church auditorium. The evening was featured by open house at the plant. The plant is owned and operated by Freeman Knowles and his two sons, Milford and Reed. Work was started on the plant in March, 1943, and processing began Feb. 2, 1944.

IOWA

Rockford, Ia.—The Rockford hemp mill was officially opened for business May 1.

Washington, Ia.—The Finney Feed & Supply Co. held "open house" recently at its new location on North Iowa St.

Davenport, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, has opened a branch office here with Wayne Robison in charge as manager.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—H. E. Marxhausen has been named manager of the local Cargill, Inc., mill, succeeding C. J. Simmons, who is managing General Mills' units here.

Carpenter, Ia.—Marshall Sherrod Bolan is new manager of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. elevator, formerly operated by Arthur Johnson who resigned and has moved to Austin, Minn.

Joice, Ia.—The new co-operative elevator being organized here will be known as Joice Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Capital is set at \$25,000, with more than half already subscribed and paid in.

Dow City, Ia.—The Dow City Elvtr. Co., recently formed, has purchased the old livery barn site across Highway 30, joining the North Western railway tracks, and plans to erect an elevator soon.

Armstrong, Ia.—E. L. Oldfather, of Strawberry Point, has purchased a feed mill here and has moved his family here. Richard Ohl, also of Strawberry Point, has accepted a position in the plant.

Wiota, Ia.—The Waters Grain Co. is razing its elevator, built by Christie & Sherrett in 1894, and a concrete annex will be built on the west elevator in the near future. F. P. Waters is operator of the business.

Leeds (Sioux City p. o.), Ia.—Clayton McGuire, 50, Sioux City, died in a hospital May 3 of a head injury sustained April 30 when caught in a pulley and thrown several feet at the International Milling Co. plant.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—The Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n plant is being remodeled and new feed grinding equipment will be installed. A basement has been added, a 55 h.p. motor installed and new bins have been constructed.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—C. A. Bavender has been appointed manager of the local Quaker Oats Co. elevator. He formerly was manager of the company's elevator at Ottosen. He succeeds J. D. Anderson who will enter armed services soon.

Holmes, Ia.—In the suit brought by J. O. Anderson and others to determine the rights of stockholders the district court at Clarion held that the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was legally organized, that all stockholders' shares were valid, and that title to the property was vested in the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., of Holmes.

Alden, Ia.—The Alden Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new two-ton feed mixer at its feed mill. H. W. Boyenga, the manager, stated custom grinding and mixing will be featured.

Ottosen, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has purchased the local Quaker Oats Co. elevator. H. B. Lovig is manager of the Farmers Elevator and Loran Daniels, assistant. Clyde Bavender was manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator.

Decorah, Ia.—Dean L. Colby has purchased the Kenny Thompson feed store and will operate the business as the Farmers Feed Store. Dick Latham, who has been manager for Mr. Thompson, will continue in that capacity for the new owner.

Sidney, Ia.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., will build a 25,000-bu. elevator on ground leased from the C.B.&Q. railroad company, south of the stock yards. Construction will begin as soon as materials for the building can be obtained.

Malvern, Ia.—Max Bates, head of Bates Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Ray Collen, formerly of West-Central Co-op. Grain Co., Omaha, have purchased the Kunc & Nelson elevators here, and at Strahan and Clare, Ia. The new company will operate as the Bates & Collen Elvtr. Co., and Mr. Collen will manager the properties. He will move his family here. Mr. Bates will not be active in the business operations and will continue his residence at Kansas City.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux City Grain Exchange has purchased and installed additional equipment in its laboratories that will enable the technicians in the laboratory to double the number of tests for protein content. The added equipment, W. H. Marriott, sec'y of the exchange stated, will enable this exchange to give complete service in analyses, whereas previously many samples from the territory were sent to Omaha for test. The expense of the testing laboratory is met by fees for testing.

Corwith, Ia.—The Davis Elvtr. Co., which took over operation of the Veldhouse Grain Co., it purchased recently, will build additional 50,000 bus. storage facilities here as well as make other improvements, Geo. A. Arnold, manager of the company's local business, announced. Mr. Arnold also is manager of the Davis Elvtr. Co.'s 150,000-bu. elevator at Denhart (Kanawha p. o.), Ia., and has had 38 years' experience in the grain line. Davis Elvtr. Co. is owned by Chas. C. Davis of Pasadena, Calif., and Everett W. Davis of Peoria, Ill. They have been engaged in operating elevators in Illinois and Iowa for over 50 years. Chas. C. Davis owns over 2,800 acres of land that is tributary to Corwith and Denhart.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Frerichs-Snittjer elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Apr. 30, the loss estimated at \$40,000, insured. The 18,000-bu. elevator, built 15 years ago, was equipped with modern machinery, and contained 4,300 bus. of corn, all but 700 bus. last year's corn; 4,300 bus. of oats, 2,300 bus. of soybeans. The corn was the property of the elevator owners, the beans were owned by the Iowa Falls processing plant. An annex a few feet distant was saved. This building contained 12,000 bus. of soybeans and \$2,000 of livestock feed. Electric current leading to the building had been turned off for the night. The theory of spontaneous combustion was advanced as cause of the fire as some of the corn in the elevator was wet. The fire was discovered in the elevator cupola by boys driving past the building. John Frerichs and John Snittjer, owners, have not decided about rebuilding.



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KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Chastain Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire recently.

Inman, Kan.—The Enns Milling Co. mill was badly damaged by high winds on April 8.

Cheney, Kan.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the Friesen Grain Co. plant recently.

Ashton, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elevtr. Co. elevator was badly damaged by high winds on April 9.

Russell, Kan.—W. P. Atherton, manager of the Fose Grain Co., was recently elected a city councilman.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator was badly damaged by high winds on April 22.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. plant sustained considerable damage from high winds on April 8.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fire badly damaged the elevator and stock of The Young & Sons Mercantile Co. on April 21.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co.'s mill plant was seriously damaged by high winds on April 8.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained a considerable loss when high winds damaged its elevator April 22.

Junction City, Kan.—Robert H. Christensen, 65, retired grain and feed man, died, recently, after an illness of two years.

Pleasanton, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Blaker Milling Co., C. E. Sagehorn, mgr., has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Edna, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. reported its elevators here and at Valeda had suffered small amounts of damage from recent high winds.

Iuka, Kan.—The Iuka Co-op. Exchange recently installed cup belts, cups, bolts distributor, indicator, spouting and 36-ft. all-steel ball bearing manlift, furnished by White Star Co.—A.

Saunders (Manter p. o.), Kan.—H. P. Steele, formerly manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, is new grain buyer and construction foreman for the Collingwood Grain Co. here.

Collano (Plains p. o.), Kan.—A. S. Miller of Fowler, Kan., is new manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding Ben Dowling who has moved to a farm. Mr. Miller moved his family here May 1.

Wichita, Kan.—Modern milling methods now in use were discussed by J. O. Kocher, manager of the country elevator department of the Red Star Milling Co. at a recent meeting of the local chapter of National Ass'n of Cost Accountants.

Wichita, Kan.—Local milling plants which were somewhat hampered in their operations as a result of the flood commencing April 2, are back in operation. The Red Star Milling Co. plant was out of commission for more than a week.

Little River, Kan.—Construction of the Burke Grain Co. head house is practically completed. The Ryan Const. Co., contractors, started pouring cement for the building about the middle of April. Installation of machinery is expected to be started by May 15, in plenty of time to be ready for the year's wheat crop. The headhouse replaces one that burned last year.

Garfield, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Elevator is being repaired and redecorated. Manager Wheatley plans to make several changes in the elevator set-up, and contemplates building a warehouse. Albert Mostrom is helping at the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Reno Consumers Co-op. has purchased the Brada Elevator, taking possession May 1. The Co-op. will operate the elevator, buying and selling all kinds of grain, and will continue to handle the regular supplies handled in the past.

Andale, Kan.—Among elevator companies throughout Kansas reporting wind damages sustained at their plants were: Andale Farmer's Co-op. Co.; Stayton Bros.; Andosn; Teichgraber Milling Co., Emporia; Kansas Elevtr. Co., Glendale and Penalosa; Pittsburg Elevtr. Co., Inc., Pittsburg; W. J. Stevens (feed mill). Vandale Station. The loss in all cases was small.

Abilene, Kan.—The Security Milling Co., Inc., has obtained a state charter to operate a business capitalized at \$150,000. T. L. Welsh heads the incorporators. The Security Flour Mills Co. 800-bbl. mill has been leased. W. A. Chain, since 1913 manager of the Security plant, will retain his milling interests in Oklahoma and will continue to have his office at the Security mill. He is a director and stockholder in the new company. With him, Mr. Welsh, who is president of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., has as his associates in the new enterprise R. B. Laing, vice-pres.; C. H. Woodward, sec'y; L. W. Wylder, treas. Having taken over all the elevators and other properties in the Security company May 1, the new operating company now also is operating the Mid West Feed Mill, the Farmers Grain Exchange, the Solomon Mills and country buying stations. No change in personnel are being made. The Security plant will be operated independently from the Abilene Flour Mills Co., altho the two mills have interlocking directorates, and will use its old trade marks and brands.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Recent flood conditions, developing from heavy downpours in the watersheds of the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers, caused damage to the mill, elevator, feed mill and alfalfa mill of the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co., estimated at more than \$35,000. The Arkansas River reached a new record high stage, but thru hard work of soldiers from near-by air field and civilian workers, the levees were saved. The roaring waters of the Walnut River, however, could not be controlled and the property of the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co. is located adjacent to the river. At the height of the flood, from three to seven feet of water stood in the mill and other buildings. Morris A. Wilkins, general manager, and a group of employees remained on duty for 40 hours without relief in order to salvage material that is scarce and difficult to obtain. The water was so high that Mr. Wilkins left the mill in a rowboat on April 24, to bring back coffee and sandwiches to those marooned there. The mill and feed plants, out of operation while salvage and cleanup operations have been carried on, resumed operation this week.

KENTUCKY

Lancaster, Ky.—Garrard Mills recently installed a new feed grinder and is doing custom feed grinding and mixing.

Henderson, Ky.—Mrs. Heloise dela Ronde Bullitt, wife of C. Malcolm Bullitt, president of the Henderson Elevtr. Co., died Apr. 29.—A. W. W.

Shepherdsville, Ky.—The Shepherdsville Roller Mill's plant was damaged by high winds on April 15. The loss was small.

Ludlow, Ky.—The Big Four Mill was damaged by fire recently. The fire started in two separate places, one on the roof of the grain bin, the other in the ceiling of the second floor. The roof and an elevator shaft were completely demolished, and the grain was damaged by water. Electric motors, belts and other operating equipment were destroyed in the second location. Several two-by-fours placed in elevator legs and brooms placed in elevator shafts were found at the plant, and various other attempts to stop operations at the mill were detected, officials charged, who stated they believed the fire could be traced to labor trouble. Investigation of the ruined machinery and points of origin of the fires is underway.

MICHIGAN

Eden, Mich.—The C. A. Davis elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. plant sustained a small amount of damage during recent high winds.

St. Louis, Mich.—The O'Melia-Horgan elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Sturgis, Mich.—Henry C. Grabe, 69, president of the Sturgis Grain Co., died unexpectedly April 13 at his farm home.

Jonesville, Mich.—C. S. Bater is installing an elevator lift in his mill. When the work is completed it will make additional space on the second floor available for storage.

Millett (Lansing R. 3), Mich.—The Millett Elevtr. & Coal Co. has been organized; J. Roy Osborn, Millett, and Walter A. Jensen, and Ralph J. Duckworth, Lansing, incorporators; deal in farm produce, building material, coke, wood; \$25,000, common.

White Pigeon, Mich.—A truck of the Seybert Grain & Feed Elevator driven by William Seybert collided with an automobile in which the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Beckstrom of Peotone, Ill., were riding, at the intersection of the Peotone-Wilmington road and U. S. Route 45, recently, injuring both.

Vassar, Mich.—The grain and bean elevator business of the Miller Grain Co. has been sold to Donald C. and Mary McIntyre of Saginaw, and is to be operated by the Frutchey Bean Co. The new owners took possession Apr. 26. Bradley P. Miller and son, Glenn, who have operated the business for many years, retain the lumber and coal business. Bradley Miller has been connected with the Miller Grain Co., continuously for 53 years. The company is one of the oldest elevator businesses in the Thumb district, established in 1873, by Mr. Miller's father and uncle.

Brooklyn, Mich.—C. R. Watts has sold his elevator to E. J. O'Rourke after having been in business at the same location since 1909, and is retiring from business. Mr. O'Rourke, who has taken possession of the business, has been in the employ of L. J. Beal & Son since 1935. He will conduct the business under the name of the Brooklyn Elevator. The elevator was known as the L. A. Watts & Co. elevator from 1909 until 1913 when Melvin G. Every became a partner in the business and the name was changed to Watts & Every Elevator. A year ago Mr. Watts became the sole owner. Clayton Garver, who has been employed at the elevator for about a year, will continue there.

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MINNESOTA

Truman, Minn.—William Hammock has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator and will manage a lumber yard at Vernon Center.

Glenwood, Minn.—Albert Scheffo, who formerly operated the mill at Starbuck over a long period of years, has opened a feed mill here in the Thompson building, where he will handle all kinds of feed and grind feed.

Sebek, Minn.—The Victoria Elevator Co. has sold its local elevator, feed mill and equipment to T. L. Crosswell, who has taken active possession of the business. Mr. Crosswell is connected with the Security State Bank.

Goodhue, Minn.—A. D. Haas will continue as manager of the local Fleischmann Elevator recently purchased by the Commander Elevator Co. of Minneapolis. Matt Weinmann also continues as manager of the Bellechester elevator, another of the houses included in the deal.

Janesville, Minn.—The Janesville Feed Mill, located south of the Northwestern tracks, which has been operated by Matt Christianson for the past 38 years, was sold recently to Lawrence Hansuh. The new owner will take possession on July 1. Mr. Hansuh also has purchased the Christianson residence, located just west of the mill.

Duluth, Minn.—An item that attracted considerable interest was the announcement last week that General Mills, Inc., had sold four of its Duluth elevators to the Norris Grain Co. of Chicago, one of the largest terminal elevator operators in the country, with interest in Canadian elevator plants and vessel operators on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river. The houses changing hands were part of the elevator system of the Consolidated Co. disposed of to the General Mills, Inc., last fall and combined have a working capacity of about 4,600,000 bus. The General Mills still retain elevators D and G, with capacity of around 3,600,000 bus. to supplement storage for its Buffalo mills. Geo. G. Barnum who for many years has represented that concern at Duluth will continue in that capacity. C. C. Blair, will be in charge of the Norris Grain Co., business at Duluth and will open office room in the Board of Trade building. Mr. Blair has served as assistant general manager of General Mills operations since last year, previous to that was vice president of the Consolidated Elevator Co. F. H. Peavey Co., interest, a past president of the Duluth Board of Trade and widely known in northwest grain trade.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Alterations and repairs are being made at the Standard Milling Co. flour mill.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is planning a birthday fete to celebrate its 75th anniversary June 4.—P. J. P.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce now permits trading in flaxseed for future delivery, except May short sales.

Clarence Mathewson, 60, local grain broker, died of a heart attack while waiting for a bus April 26. Mr. Mathewson was associated with the Butler Grain Co. and had been a grain broker here for many years.

Dr. Ralph M. Bohn, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been elected chairman of the Northwest Section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, to succeed Dr. C. G. Ferrari, who has resigned his position with General Mills, Inc., accepting one with Standard Brands, Inc., New York.

MISSOURI

Sedalia, Mo.—System Mills, Inc.'s, mill plant was badly damaged by high winds on April 19.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Eagle Mill & Elevator Co. elevator was damaged slightly by high winds on April 22.

Holden, Mo.—The Holden Milling & Elevator Co.'s elevator was badly damaged by high winds on April 30.

Matthews, Mo.—The W. A. Gemenhardt elevator sustained a small amount of damage from high winds on April 22.

Blackburn, Mo.—The Blackburn Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was damaged considerably by high winds on April 22.

Independence, Mo.—The Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. C. Schaefer, former manager of the Purina Biological laboratory, has been named manager of Purina Research Laboratories.

Fulton, Mo.—The J. W. Sims Produce Co. has been sold to the Slater Mill & Elevator Co. of Slater, Mo., the new owners operating the business as the Hummer Flour & Feed Store.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n Co-op. Grain & Feed Co. has taken an option on a 2,000-bag capacity feed processing mill here. Decision as to disposition of the option awaits action at a meeting of all managers of M.F.A. exchanges, Maurice Maze, manager of M.F.A. mill in Mexico, Mo., which burned recently, stated.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—Higginsville Flour Mill has let a contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for immediate construction of a reinforced concrete headhouse adjoining the present plant, Hubert Edwards, general manager, announced. In addition to the headhouse, a side track is to be added to the company's facilities to speed up unloading. The headhouse will house a new 2,500-bu. Fairbanks hopper scale and will include a number of bins. Priorities have been granted by the W.P.B. and the unit will be completed in time for handling the new crop.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Tax Equality problem will be discussed by a well informed and capable speaker before members of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Miller Ass'n in annual convention here at the Statler Hotel May 15. Sec'y A. H. Meinershagen extends a hearty invitation to any and all of the secretaries of the grain and feed trade to attend the convention. He said, "We have promise of several speakers from the O.P.A. and the W.F.A., whose talks should be very interesting at this time, and things can happen before May 15 which have not yet been thought of."

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Members of the office and elevator staff of the Continental Grain Co. held a surprise gathering on the occasion of the 50th birthday anniversary of Gustave Eisemann, vice-pres. and manager, recently, and presented him with a traveling bag. George Kublin, assistant vice-pres., made the presentation in behalf of the staff.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade slightly revised a previous regulation governing trading in May wheat, eliminating the provision allowing sales if the seller has cash wheat in deliverable position, the amended resolution, effective April 28, stating: "It is hereby ordered and continuing until further notice, that trading shall be prohibited in contract for May delivery of wheat, except transactions to effect the liquidation of outstanding open contracts."

Members of the Kansas City Grain Club held a dinner gathering at the Phillips Hotel the evening of April 26.

Howard E. Merrell has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Ralph G. Martin.

The Kansas City Feed Club held its spring dinner meeting May 9 at the Hotel Phillips. Dr. Kenneth McFarland, superintendent of schools, Topeka, Kan., was the speaker. The club membership has grown to 171, more than double a year ago.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s 11,000-sack flour mill was turned over May 1 by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the date scheduled by the contractors, and the new plant will go into full operation probably this week. Some additional work must be done in the warehouse and all the storage tanks are yet to be repaired, but the wheat will be brought in from cars thru temporary equipment designed to take care of full time operation. The mill was damaged several weeks ago by a severe dust explosion.

Recent flooding of the Blue River incapacitated the Kansas City Southern grain elevator; and the feed plant of Spear Mills and Washburn Crosby mill were affected by water in the elevator pits, but all other industries were operating. Water covered all motors and conveyor belts at the Kansas City Southern grain elevator and some time was required before operations could be resumed. Over eight feet of water swept into the Spear mill plant, but workmen were able to move a large quantity of feed before it was damaged.

MONTANA

Opheim, Mont.—Pvt. Oral J. Quali, former manager of the Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator, has been stationed at Ft. Knox, Ky., as a tank corps man.

Billings, Mont.—The Great Western Bean & Produce Co. has been sold by J. Carter Johnson of Billings to B. H. McCarty, owner of the McCarty Seed Co. at Hardin. Transfer of the business, including the building, elevator and elevator equipment will be made July 1. Harold L. Wham and N. F. Graves, both of the Hardin Seed Co., will be office manager and field manager respectively, of the local firm.

NEBRASKA

Hemingford, Neb.—Alvin Greenwood of York is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Schuyler Milling Co. has installed a new truck scale with 10 x 34 ft. concrete deck.

Wabash, Neb.—Frank Marshall recently sold his local elevator, operated as the Frank Marshall Grain Co.

Verdon, Neb.—Ned Ray, Roland Owens and Wiley Miner are constructing an alfalfa dehydrating mill here.

Ellis, Neb.—Edward Bowans, manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, has been called to army service and John Murray has been named to succeed him at the elevator.—P. J. P.

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Bartley, Neb.—The Bartley Equity Exchange elevator has been repaired and redecorated.

Tamora, Neb.—Tom Walsh is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. elevator, moving here from Thayer.

Omaha, Neb.—The Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia., has opened a branch office here with Lee Pratt as manager.

Ohio, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. is enlarging its elevator. Jake Bornschlegl is manager of the business.

Steele City, Neb.—We have purchased the Farmers Elevator here.—Thos. Baumfolk, Baumfolk Grain Co., Hollenberg, Kan.

Marquette, Neb.—The Co-operative Elevator was closed for three days recently, in order to make needed improvements and repairs.

Clatonia, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing coal sheds on the company's property along the Rock Island right-of-way.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator office has been redecorated and improved under supervision of Howard Lemburg, manager.

Stromsburg, Neb.—Alfons G. Thorstenson, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., and Miss Helen L. Wendell were married at York on Apr. 22.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. Inc., has started construction of its local feed mill that will replace the one that burned more than a year ago.

Staplehurst, Neb.—Safe robbers forced an entrance to the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. elevator the night of Apr. 23, made an unsuccessful attempt to open the safe.

Elmcreek, Neb.—C. S. Richardson, formerly of Detroit, is new manager of the Elmcreek Alfalfa Milling Co.'s local plant. A new warehouse is nearing completion.

Swanton, Neb.—The L. F. Ellermeier elevator office was broken into recently, and papers from an unlocked safe were scattered around, but nothing of value taken.

Beatrice, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co., Inc., has completed remodeling of its feed mill, enlarging the plant to where it has capacity of about 190 tons of mash a day.

Neligh, Neb.—Charles A. LeBeau, 74, manager of the Neligh Lumber, Grain & Coal Co. grain elevator for 20 years, died of a heart attack April 10. He had retired from active work four years ago.

Wilber, Neb.—The old Zwonecheck-Aksamit flour mill, bought at auction recently by Kunc and Dejmil, manufacturers of weiners, is being razed to the ground floor, and after remodeling will be used to house a sausage factory.

Tecumseh, Neb.—R. R. Gilmore, who operated the Gilmore Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, sold the property to Herman Clark of Johnson who took possession May 1. Mr. Clark has been operating an elevator at Johnson for several years, and before that was manager of an elevator in Vesta.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. is overhauling its elevator. The grain distributing system is being repaired and replacements made, Walter Maas, manager, stated.

Bostwick, Neb.—Blake Gourley, employed at the Ely Elevator at Guide Rock, Neb., was in charge of the L. W. Ely & Son elevator here during the illness of his father, Arthur Gourley.

Ainsworth, Neb.—The Rogers Grain & Feed Co. is enlarging its warehouse facilities by construction of an addition. The new warehouse will be 25 ft. wide and 110 ft. long, with an ell extending south 25 ft. x 30 ft. to the mill. This addition will increase warehouse facilities to 25,000 sq. ft.

Cadams (Superior p. o.), Neb.—Eldon Grove has ordered the latest style air dump for the Cadams Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator. He will widen the driveway and install a Strong-Scott Dump-grate and also further improve the plant to prepare to give improved handling service for this season's crop. I. D. Allison did the engineering.

Lincoln, Neb.—The uncertainty of available materials and the ability to obtain critical materials have made it necessary to postpone the making of any plans for rebuilding the Loveland Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator which burned March 24 with a loss estimated at \$175,000. The elevator is owned by the Francis H. Day Co., Missouri Valley, Ia.

Lyons, Neb.—C. E. Newmyer recently purchased the Moseman Elevator and then in traded the property to the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. for the Holmquist elevator located on the Northwestern right-of-way west of the Lyons Lumber Co. The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. will make a number of repairs on the Moseman Elevator before beginning operation of the house.

Talmage, Neb.—The Talmage Flour & Cereal Mills plant operated by Louis Denton was destroyed by fire in April, the blaze believed to have started from faulty electrical wiring. The mill was one of the oldest in this section of the state. The structure, first an elevator, was purchased by Mr. Denton 25 years ago, and milling machinery installed, Mr. Denton operating the combined mill and elevator.

Harvard, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator at a location near the Burlington railroad. Stockholders had considered the advisability of moving the present elevator to a site nearer the railroad, but following a discussion of plans attended by J. H. Tillotson of Tillotson Const. Co., construction of the new elevator was decided upon. The elevator will cost approximately \$19,000.

Henderson, Neb.—The Peter F. Epp elevator located north of here was destroyed by fire the night of April 21. The blaze started when a gunny sack, left near an exhaust pipe, caught fire, and the blaze spread to the rest of the building. The building contained about 5,000 bus. of grain which was destroyed along with valuable equipment. Loss was estimated at about \$4,000, with partial insurance.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange has purchased the Daily Omaha Price Current, grain market publication, from the estate of the late Leigh Leslie. C. W. Hinzle, former Omaha manager of the James E. Bennett & Co., is editor of the publication, Frank C. Bell, Exchange president, announced, and will expand the news and market coverage of the paper, which will be the official publication of the Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—With only one of its three production lines in operation, the new Farms Crops Processing Corp.'s plant is producing an average of 20,000 gals. of alcohol daily, J. L. Welsh, vice-pres., announced. It is expected by mid-summer the production will be stepped up to 70,000 gals. daily. The second line should be in full production within a few days, and the third line in operation by July, Mr. Welsh stated. The corn is using wheat only at this time because of the scarcity of corn. In addition to alcohol the plant is turning out 75 tons of dried brewers grain for stock feed daily. Eventually it will produce about 250 tons a day.

NEW YORK

Bridgewater, N. Y.—The Moses-Cronk Elevator was damaged by fire on May 1, originating in the elevator leg.

Saranac, N. Y.—Burning grass near the John T. Ryan feed mill caused a small amount of damage when the blaze was communicated to the plant on April 29.

New York, N. Y.—The feed victory conference and annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held June 12-13 at the Hotel Commodore.

Watertown, N. Y.—Farwell & Rhines Co., Inc., discontinued operation of its plant here on May 1 owing to the management's inability to buy at any price the soft winter wheat necessary for the manufacture of its wheat specialties.

New York, N. Y.—W. E. Armstrong, president of the Gaines Food Co., Inc., and Mrs. Armstrong, are the parents of a baby boy, born Apr. 22, and named Robert Edward. Mr. Armstrong is one of the best known individuals in the dog fancy. Mrs. Armstrong is the former Ethel Watson, concert artist of Malden, Mass.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The grain elevator at the foot of Columbia St. in Gowanus Bay, which was acquired from the state several weeks ago by the Port of New York Authority, went into operation under Port Authority administration on May 1. Plans of the authority include construction of an additional pier and conveyor for delivery of grain to ocean ships as soon as construction materials and equipment can be obtained. Pending this new construction the authority will absorb the lighterage cost of 1c per bushel on deliveries from the elevator to shipside in New York harbor on lots of 40,000 bus. or more. While there are no direct rail connections or track facilities to the terminal, certain railroads will provide delivery by lighter to the terminal of grain in lots of 4,000 bus. or more, subject to terminal rules and regulations published in their New York harbor tariffs. The grain terminal was one of six terminals formerly under operation of the state and reserved for traffic from New York State Canal System which were disposed of by the state on March 9 by the action of the Legislature. The other five were deemed to the city. They were held to be of no further use to the state and had become to a large extent idle because of the state's provision that they could be used for no purpose other than for canal traffic. The Port Authority has drawn up a schedule of rates and regulations for the guidance of prospective users of the terminal which can be had on application to the authority.

NORTH DAKOTA

Trenton, N. D.—Caleb Johnson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 20 years, recently resigned because of ill health. He plans to recuperate at Hot Springs, Ark.

SEEDBURO BLOWERS

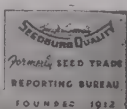
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Steele, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is building a storage structure for prepared feeds west of its office building, Eric O. Wallin, manager, announced.

Valley City, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed new head drums and compressor and made other improvements at its elevator.

OHIO

Lisbon, O.—Mail addressed to I. C. Bean Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Waynesville, O.—We are contemplating putting in new cleaning machinery, cob burner, and building new warehouse.—Waynesville Farmers Exchange Co.

Walnut Creek, O.—Titus Hershberger pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling \$1,712 from Earl Miller, owner of the Walnut Creek Elevator, where he was employed.

Norwalk, O.—The Firelands Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a receiving cleaner machine of latest design at its elevator, with a capacity of 1,000 bus. an hour. The machine handles wheat, corn, oats and soybeans.

Clyde, O.—L. N. Meggitt recently installed new motors in his elevator and added other new equipment. The elevator has resumed operations following a temporary shut-down while the new equipment was being installed.

Lexington, O.—The Berea Milling Co., who moved its soybean processing plant from Berea to Lexington last October, is installing two new Anderson Super-duo expeller presses and two Anderson Driers, increasing its capacity to 3,000 bus. per day. H. E. Carpenter is president, A. W. Noah, sec'y-treas., of the company.

Lebanon, O.—A group meeting of Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here at the Golden Lamb Hotel the evening of May 11, starting with dinner at 7 p.m. Speakers of the evening will be: President Kile; Vice-pres. Frederick; H. J. BeBout, chairman of the Ohio Soft Winter Wheat Improvement Comm.; Dr. E. P. Reed and Pat Henry from the Extension Dept., O.S.U., Columbus; Dr. C. A. Lamb, Dept. of Agronomy of the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster. Everett Early and the Early & Daniel Co. will provide social entertainment.

Milford Center, O.—Howard Turner, an employee of the Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n of Woodstock, suffered head injuries, a badly dislocated left shoulder, and severe body bruises when he was buried under two tons of sacked alfalfa meal in the company's Milford Center elevator storeroom April 20. A gash over the left eye required several stitches. Frank Stanley, another employee, was hit by the falling sacks when the pile collapsed, but escaped without injury. He succeeded in removing the bags that pinned Turner's head and shoulders to the floor, and obtained help for the removal of the remaining sacks.

McGuffey, O.—A warehouse of the Michigan Land Co. of Ohio, Inc., was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Tiffin, O.—Rebuilding the Farmers Co-op., Inc., elevator which burned recently will not be undertaken at the present time officers of the co-operative announced. Feed mixing and grinding will be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio elevator the co-operative owns at Franklin and Adams Sts., Eugene B. Meeker, president of the co-operative, said. A portable grinder will be set up in the seed house and new equipment will be secured as soon as possible. A corn sheller which the company planned to install at the Tilden St. elevator will be set up in the seed house which has ample room for the company's feed business, Mr. Meeker said.

Columbus, O.—Each person securing one or more new members before the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n's annual convention here June 7 and 8, will be guests of the association at a special luncheon in their honor, held on June 7 at 12:00 noon. Already several members have qualified and the list is growing. The convention and exhibit will be held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel with the annual banquet at 7 p. m. on June 7. Ray Bowden, of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will act as toastmaster on this latter occasion, and Glen Massman, exec.-sec'y of the Foremen's Club of Dayton, O., will be guest speaker. Other entertainment also will be provided. At various sessions of the two-day conference subjects pertaining to the grain and feed trade will be taken up and discussed at length by persons well qualified to speak on them. Among these will be Walter Berger, chief, Feed & Livestock Branch, Food Production Administration, his subject, "Today's Feed Problems." The entire morning of June 8 will be given over to the discussion of Livestock and Poultry in relation to Grain and Feed Supplies. A prominent Eastern dealer and another from the West will be on hand to give their impressions from first-hand observations and reports in their territories, and Dr. Bethke of the Wooster Experiment Station will review the subject from a National standpoint. This will be something no grain or feed dealer can afford to miss.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Bethany, Okla.—James Perry Pults, 66, pioneer feed store owner, died recently of a heart ailment.

Vera, Okla.—An implement shed owned by the Vera Grain Co. was damaged by recent high winds.

Watonga, Okla.—Wheeler Bros.' elevator sustained a small amount of damage from high winds on April 17.

Edmond, Okla.—E. H. Suenram, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., recently was in Hubbard Hospital, Oklahoma City, for several days for a complete check up. He has not been well for several months.

Weatherford, Okla.—The White Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Enid, Okla.—The correct date of the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is May 17-18.

Purcell, Okla.—Ike Hollis has purchased Sheff's Feed Mill from Horace Sheff and has taken possession of the business.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. mill plant sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently added a Bender Electric Worm Gear Hoist to its equipment.

Kremlin, Okla.—The Zaloudek Grain Co. is successor to Goltry Grain Co., having purchased the latter company about a month ago.

Breckinridge, Okla.—W. B. Johnson of Enid purchased the Farmers Elevator here and is having it remodeled before the harvest.

Ardmore, Okla.—We recently installed a 1.5-ton Ehrsam Vertical Batch Mixer with 7.5 h.p. motor attached.—Ardmore Milling Co., T. J. Underwood.

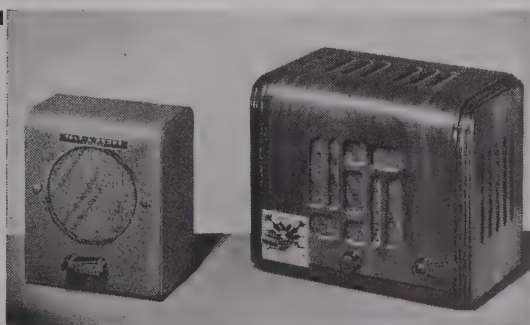
Avard, Okla.—Howard Liken, manager of the General Grain Co. elevator, seriously injured his right hand April 25 when he caught his fingers in a power drill. The first three fingers were crushed.

Bristow, Okla.—Construction of the \$30,000 mill and elevator of E. E. Horany and John Collins has started. The location is on East Ninth Ave. and Frisco track. Machinery for the mill has been purchased and releases from W.P.B. have been granted.

Elk City, Okla.—Paul E. Peeler, who served the Roger Mills County Co-op. Ass'n as sec'y-manager since 1905, recently resigned his position as manager. Lack of help in the operation of his 320-acre farm coupled with a recent serious attack of influenza, necessitated the action.

Pond Creek, Okla.—The Ray. W. Johnston Grain Co. celebrated Booster Day April 27. Following completion of extensive remodeling and addition to new lines at the mill, Ray W. Johnston, who recently bought the business from his father, E. W. Johnston, founder and proprietor for more than 40 years, had arranged a well rounded program of entertainment and educational talks for his customers and friends. A high light of the day's program was a motion picture in technicolor entitled "Agricultural Development in Northwestern Oklahoma," exhibited thru courtesy of the Johnston Seed Co., Enid, which illustrates the possibilities of mung beans as a catch crop and the contribution of this legume to the soil conservation program.

Enid, Okla.—Ben U. Feuquay, of the Feuquay Grain Co., recently brot suit against the city of Enid for damages he alleges have occurred to his Shay elevator, located at the Northeast edge of Woodring field, the municipal airport. Mr. Feuquay alleges that when the city condemned 869 acres of land immediately to the south and east of the elevator and closed a county road leading south from the elevator, it shut off trade to the south, southwest and southeast, and left the elevator sitting on a dead-end road. He alleges that closing of the road virtually has eliminated any value of the elevator, which he said was worth at least \$7,000. The petition asks the district court to appoint three disinterested free holders to inspect the property, consider the injury and assess damages the owners will and have suffered, and to make an order directing the city to make payment of such damages.



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Pond Creek, Okla.—F. S. Robertson, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., announced recently that Pond Creek has been tentatively chosen as the site for an alfalfa dehydrating plant and prospects for locating it here are bright. The Consumers Co-op. Ass'n of North Kansas City, Mo., has obtained priorities for essential materials for building a mill in this section of Oklahoma, and Pond Creek and Chickasha were considered as most favorable as sites.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Alva Roller Mills management and customers joined with the town of Cherokee recently in paying their respects to the women wheat haulers who courageously took over the job of driving trucks when men were called to service elsewhere. The occasion was the sixth annual banquet of the lady truck drivers Ass'n. Dan Mock, manager of the Cherokee elevators and father of the Wheat Haulers Ass'n. was official host. Governor Kerr was an honored guest and delivered the principal speech of the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its spring meeting here on June 14, at the Penn Harris Hotel.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Malin, Ore.—The Malin Feeding Co. business has been transferred to Safeway Stores, Inc.

Joel, Ida.—Fire severely damaged the Klemgard Pea Processing Co.'s plant on April 17.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Diamond Flour Mills is making general repairs at its building and overhauling its plant.

Nezperce, Ida.—Miles Ingraham, Richard Fox and Joe Lux are new owners of the T. E. Robinson grain elevators and pea plants at Nezperce and Kamiah, Ida., taking possession July 1.

Seattle, Wash.—George F. Folsom, 79, president of Novelty Flour Mill, died in Seattle hospital May 1. Fifty years ago he incorporated the mills which he actively directed until illness forced him from his desk last week.—F. K. H.

Enumclaw, Wash.—Walter Melton recently purchased the Gateway Feed Co. of which he has been manager for the past two years. He will operate the plant as an independent concern under the same name, Gateway Feed Co.

Portland, Ore.—Revived interest in wheat growing is reflected in the recent organization of the Wallowa County Grain Growers Ass'n. They have raised enough money to take over some previously privately owned facilities in the county. The first board of directors consists of V. A. Searles, president; Garnet Best, sec'y.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Fire damage estimated at more than \$1,000 was suffered by Crown Mills Feed Co. on May 3. It is believed the blaze was caused by sparks thrown off by a rock fed into a feed grinder, and from there traveled into a large feed bin and up into the elevator feed conveyor chutes. The feed company is owned by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Fire April 23 damaged the Terminal Flour Mills warehouse and flour contents on the Willamette River; loss, \$200,000. The fire started from a pot of wax left on an electric hot plate, while the crew were at lunch. H. W. Younger, president of the company, stated the plant was partially insured and that doubtless a large portion of flour could be salvaged.—F. K. H.

Colton, Wash.—The Farmers Union Warehouse Co. awarded contract for construction of a pea processing plant here to the Morrell Const. Co. Construction is already underway. The company will remodel its elevator and increase its storage capacity about 15,000 bus., and install modern pea equipment including cleaners and a processor. S. O. Thomas, a co-manager of the contracting firm, said the company has applications pending before the W.P.B. for construction of processing plants and warehouses at Pomeroy, Pullman, Thornton and Steptoe.

Seattle, Wash.—Arthur G. Young, for many years associated with Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., has been named to the foreign trade department of Seattle Chamber of Commerce.—F. K. H.

Madras, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. has disposed of its implement department to the recently organized Deschutes Tractor & Implement Co. Both will continue in business as in the past but as separate units.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Leonard Herres of the Pomeroy Warehouse & Feed Co., awarded a contract to the Morrell Const. Co., for the building of a bulk pea elevator on the company's local property. The plant will be the first of its kind in Garfield County and it is to be completed within 60 days, in time to take care of this year's pea crop. About \$10,000 is being expended for cleaning and processing equipment.

Bellingham, Wash.—Construction of additional new facilities for production of industrial alcohol cannot be justified at the present time in view of manpower and materials shortages, the Requirements Com'te of the W.P.B. has decided. This decision does not affect the sulphite liquor alcohol plant here, approved last February. Among the new projects which have been under consideration are those of the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Co., Springfield, Ore., and of the United States Sugar Corp. at Clewiston, Fla., the latter designed to use inedible sweet potatoes as its raw material.

Wilbur, Wash.—Because 75,000 bus. of wheat were stored temporarily on the pavement in this community, some 40,000 bus. of wheat and barley were stored in coal sheds, the District W. P. B. granted application to construct two new grain elevators here and one at Govan, Wash. The three elevators to cost a total of \$234,000 and to provide additional storage for 560,000 bus. of grain are now under construction. The farmer-owned Community Elevator Co. is building the elevator at Govan and one in Wilbur. The Wilbur Grain Growers is building the other elevator at Wilbur. Henry Georg is contractor for all three.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington Springs, S. D.—We recently purchased the local Denhart Elevator and now have three houses here with a total capacity of approximately 90,000 bus.—Jerauld County Farmers Union, Frank Jensen, mgr.

McIntosh, S. D.—Orval Larson has resigned his position as manager of the McIntosh Equity elevator, effective June 1, and expects to locate near Moorhead, Minn.

Lake Preston, S. D.—Gottlieb Weisz of Orient will succeed Peter Jorgenson as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. He will take over his new duties about June 1.

Ferney, S. D.—Ben Monson of Pierpont is new manager of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elevator. Mr. Monson is an experienced grain man having been associated with O. B. Light in the grain business at Pierpont for several years.

Beresford, S. D.—A small blaze discovered in the Farmers Elevator the morning of May 2 as they reported for work was extinguished with little damage resulting. The fire was caused by a light bulb which had been left burning as a night light.

De Smet, S. D.—Gottlieb Weisz of Orient will become manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator here June 1, succeeding Peter Jorgenson, resigned. Mr. Jorgenson formerly owned the elevator, selling it to the present owners two years ago. Mr. Weisz has been manager of the Co-op. elevator at Orient for the past four years.

SOUTHEAST

Douglas, Ga.—J. F. Strickland has sold the Strickland Seed & Feed Co. to T. Cottle Clark, anticipating his induction into the army.

TENNESSEE

Petersburg, Tenn.—The Petersburg Mill Co. plant was damaged by fire April 8.

Columbia, Tenn.—High winds did considerable damage at the W. N. Butler & Co. plant recently.

Rutherford, Tenn.—The Rutherford Milling Co. reported its mill plant was damaged by high winds on April 26. The loss was small.

Nashville, Tenn.—Patton-Hatcher & Ahern Co., feed and seed concern, has set up temporary office on Second Ave., their main office and building having been destroyed by fire recently with a loss estimated at over \$30,000. Operations will continue as nearly normal as possible altho officers stated much difficulty in securing feeds will naturally hold up their business.

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Nashville, Tenn.—W. W. Morehead of the Cumberland Flour & Feed Brokerage Co., and H. S. Byrd, manager of the soybean plant for Swift & Co., Cairo, Ill., entertained approximately 40 Nashville feed men recently in the Andrew Jackson Hotel.

TEXAS

Woodsboro, Tex.—The Refugio County Feed & Seed Co., Inc., is remodeling its plant and enlarging the capacity of its drier.

Abernathy, Tex.—The Plains Grain Co. has replaced its elevator that burned last winter with a recently constructed modern flat house.

Sudan, Tex.—The Sudan Elevator capacity has been doubled by construction just completed. Hugh Vincent, proprietor, announced the plant is now able to serve the public better. The modern elevator opened for business after a temporary shut-down, May 1.

McKinney, Tex.—Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, Tex., has taken over the Collin County Mill & Elevator Co. and converted the plant to a modern feed mill. W. A. Sorrels was transferred from Dallas to become manager of the new mill, working under Wiley Akins, General manager of the Burrus Feed Mills units at Dallas, Fort Worth, San Benita and McKinney. The conversion program from the flour mill to feed mill and installation of new modern feed milling equipment was under supervision of Grady Jones, general mill superintendent for Burrus Feed Mills.

WISCONSIN

Random Lake, Wis.—The Random Lake feed mill recently underwent alterations and repairs.

Tomah, Wis.—The Tomah Co-op. Elevator has increased its stock from 2,000 shares at \$10 each to 4,000 shares at \$10 each.

Marathon, Wis.—The Ben Semon Fair store building, housing the general store operated by George Ugoretz and a warehouse containing about 200 tons of feed and seed, burned recently. The loss was estimated at \$40,000.

Jefferson, Wis.—Fred Rindfleisch will be associated with his brother, Harold Rindfleisch, owner and operator of the Kindfleisch Hatchery, in operation of the new feed mill to be built on Plymouth St. near Main St.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., amended its articles of incorporation, reducing stock from 140,000 shares preferred at \$15 each and 560,000 shares common at \$1 each, to 560,000 shares at \$1 each.

Milan, Wis.—The Athens Co-op. Produce Co. has purchased the Bernard Schade feed store. Besides the warehouse the purchase included grinding and mixing equipment. Mr. Schade had been in business here approximately 15 years.

Rockdale, Wis.—Roland Turnbull, 44, operator of the Rockdale Flour Mill, owned by himself and his father, J. B. Turnbull, who built the mill many years ago, died, recently, of injuries inflicted when he was caught and mangled in mill machinery.—J. A. P.

Manitowoc, Wis.—A shipment of 140,000 bus. of wheat from Fort William, Ont., for the government arrived by boat at elevator "B" of the Norris Grain Co. May 1, the first cargo of wheat brought here by boat in several years. The grain will remain in the elevator indefinitely.

WYOMING

Greybull, Wyo.—Northrup, King & Co. have completed plans for construction of a warehouse, to be used as a receiving and milling plant. Storage capacity will be approximately 1,000 tons.

Hillsdale, Wyo.—Following burning of the local elevator salvage units from the Fort Francis E. Warren army service force training center saved approximately 40 tons of grain, when 35 men using eight trucks moved it from the smoldering remains of the elevator, to

another elevator at Burns, 25 miles east of Cheyenne. Grain in the elevator when it burned was estimated at 17,000 bus.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Maturities

WHEAT, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

CORN, on demand, or Sept. 30, 1945.

RYE, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

BARLEY, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, or June 30, 1945.

FLAXSEED, on demand, or Mar. 3 or June 30, 1945.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis, \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 85% of parity as of July 1, 1944, available until Dec. 31, 1944, on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2, delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Food Locker Plants are under greater W.F.A. restrictions beginning June 1, farm operators and owners only being included as permissible users.

The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of its decision of Mar. 27, 1944, upholding the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission on spotting charge tariffs. The company objects to that part of the order prohibiting the carriers from delivering beyond a point in the general yards of the Wabash Ry. Co., the effect of which is to deny the Staley Co. any delivery of grain under the freight rate. The company points out that the state law requires delivery of grain to any elevator physically accessible to railroad locomotives.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Detrex Continuous Oil-Extractor

The Detrex Oil-Extraction Process consists of a flaker, extraction tubes, miscella still, meal driers, and solvent condensers. The solvent used is Triad E, a stabilized chlorinated hydrocarbon which is non-inflammable and non-explosive.

In the accompanying flow diagram the Detrex process is graphically outlined. The beans are fed directly to the bean heater, which does not materially affect their moisture content but merely heats them so that they become more pliable for flaking. After the cracking and flaking operations, an elevator carries the prepared flakes to the flake hopper, from which they are mechanically fed into the long extraction tube.

The flakes are maintained in a loose condition, while in this extractor tube, thereby allowing complete penetration of the solvent. Since the flakes are moved forward and con-

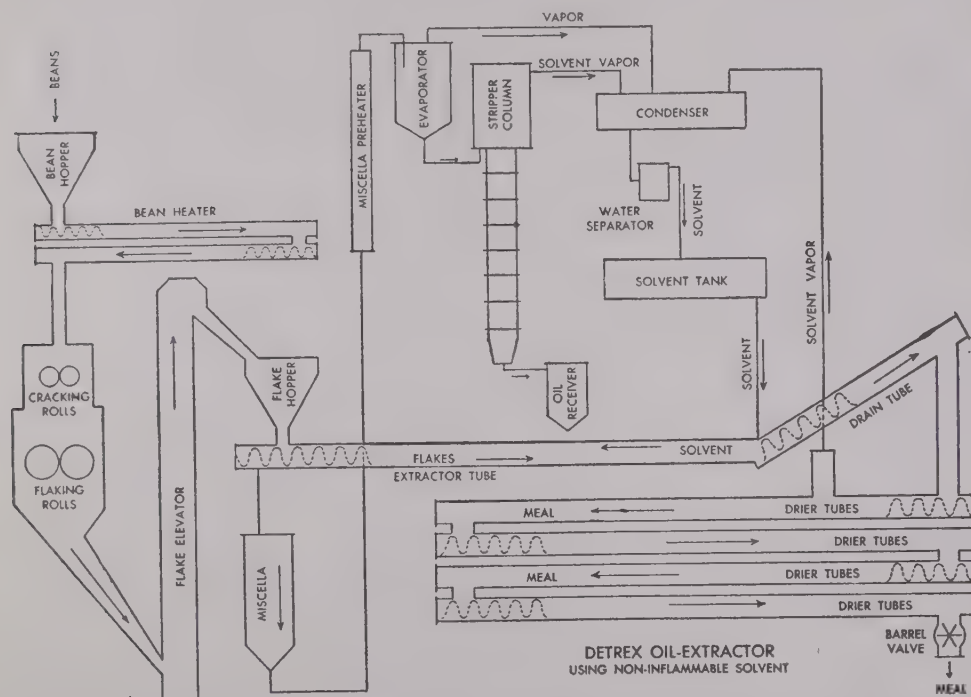
stantly change their position, they come in contact with newly distilled solvent as they approach the discharge end of the extraction tube. These extracted flakes are drawn from the extractor tube by means of an inclined screw which allows the solvent to drain from the flakes prior to passing them into the drier tubes.

The driers are steam-jacketed and supplied with ribbon type conveyors which move the meal thru the path of the drying tubes. Superheated live steam is injected at the exit end of the drying tubes, which creates a counterflow of steam and solvent vapors from the meal and greatly facilitates thoro solvent removal.

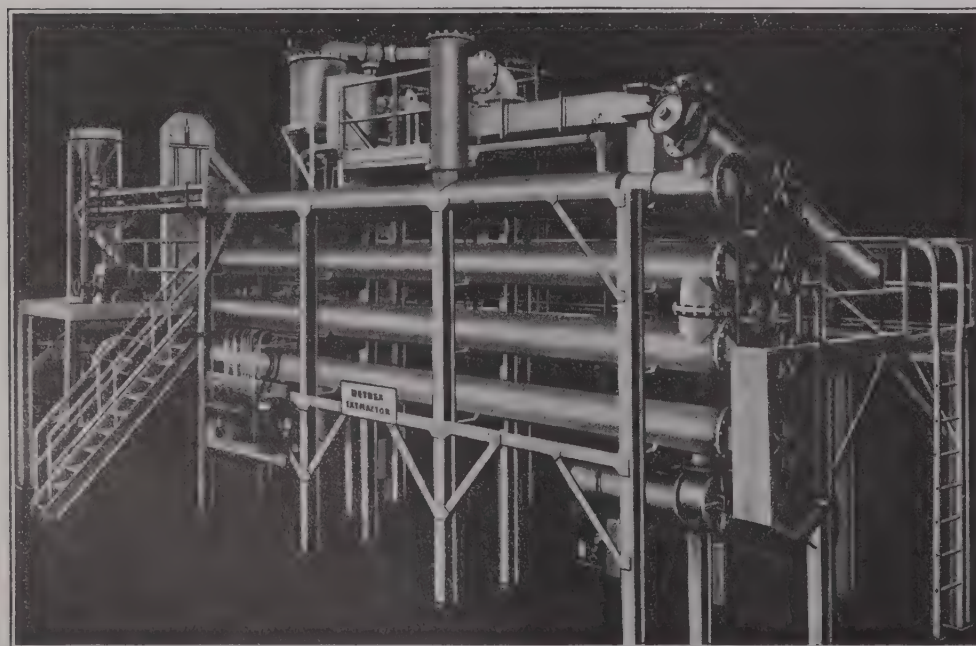
The miscella flows from the extractor tube thru a screening device and is collected in a surge or accumulation tank. The miscella is continuously pumped from the surge tank up to the preheater and evaporator. This preliminary treatment removes the bulk of solvent

from the oil-solvent mixture. The final traces of solvent are then removed from the oil in a counter-current steam stripping column.

The solvent vapors driven off from the various still sections as well as those released from the meal in the driers are condensed, cooled, passed thru water separating devices, and returned free from water to the solvent collecting storage tank. The solvent is thus continuously reused in this continuous gravity type, oil-extraction system.



Flow of Beans, Flakes, Solvent and Meal Thru Processing Equipment.



Soybean Oil Extractor in Processing Plant of Indiana Farm Bureau at Danville, Ind.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 22 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Export permits for oats and barley have been discontinued temporarily by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Local intrastate rates on corn to Chicago have been voluntarily extended by the carriers to Oct. 30, 1944.

The C. & I. M. Ry Co. will increase the rate on poultry feed in carloads from Peoria to Cairo on the G., M. & O., by Supp. 6 to No. 5-J, effective May 22.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to return to private ownership all Great Lakes vessels requisitioned by the government has been passed and was sent to the President May 8.

The grain rate structure investigation into rates to and within southern territory, No. 17000, Part 7-A, has been assigned for oral argument before the Commission at Washington July 12.

S. 1489, the Reed bill, to declare the policy of Congress with regard to railroad abandonment is opposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as abandonment of uneconomical lines promotes railroad efficiency.

In I & S. No. 5236 the Interstate Commerce Commission has found unreasonable proposed rates on corn, oats and barley and sorghum grains between specified areas in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, and ordered the schedules canceled on or before May 15. These are the temporary emergency rates in Western Trunk Line territory.

Despite the downward trend in railroad net earnings which started nearly a year ago and still continues, the railroads of the United States will not oppose the extension for a further period of six months of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order suspending the increased freight rates which were in effect in 1942.—John J. Pelley, pres. Ass'n.

New York, N. Y.—Post-war transportation policy for the United States will be reviewed by outstanding experts at a Transportation Institute to be held May 23-24, 1944, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, by the School of Law and the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University, with the co-operation of the Transportation Ass'n of America.

Cleveland, O.—Bulk freighters that have been hauling grain since the opening of the season have been ordered into the ore trade by the office of defense transportation. Up to April 24, vessels hauled 35,505,848 bushels of grain against 38,154,000 bushels up to June 1 last year. Grain shipped to date has been largely government owned and came from Canadian ports to relieve the shortage of live stock feed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain has been coming down the lakes so fast that it has figuratively "spilled over" into the elevators at Port Colborne. Eight or ten cargoes, which started out for Buffalo, have been diverted to that port—possibly 3,000,000 bus. Elevator men estimated that 30,000,000 bus. of grain have been unloaded into Buffalo elevators in the last month, the largest receipts in April for many years.—G. E. T.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Apr. 29 totaled 37,856 cars, a decrease of 93 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 8,741 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western District alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of April 29 totaled 22,503 cars, a decrease of 1,272 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 9,325 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Isn't this account about settled?



Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,400,000,000 acres of land. Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase—land that cost about 4¢ an acre.

It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue.

Because it had no transportation.

To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands.

In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off.

And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage. Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers.

Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.

Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the con-



tinuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN RAILROADS
 ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just send this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Field Seeds

Madison, Wis.—The Standard Seed & Feed Co. is building a warehouse costing \$16,500.

Texico, N. M.—M. C. Roberts, the seedsman, is a candidate for Republican representative in Congress.

La Crosse, Wis.—The Jacques Seed Co., of Prescott, is building a drying plant at this place for hybrid seed corn.

Waterloo, Neb.—The J. C. Robinson Seed Co. is building a dry house, a garage and making alterations on its buildings.

Fremont, Neb.—Dean Moomey is now superintendent of the seed plant at this place of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

Ithaca, N. Y.—An outstanding new variety of winter barley is Wong, originating in China, that yielded 50 bus. per acre compared with 46 bus. for Michigan winter.

Rising City, Neb.—Herb Treadway, manager of the Farmers Elevator and Ray Kimble, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., at Bellwood, are each sponsoring 4-H pure seed clubs in Butler County.

Claremore, Okla.—A test of the state seed law passed in 1943 has been arranged by the county attorney and Frank O'Bannon, charged with falsely labeling seed oats "noxious weed—none found."

Montgomery, Ala.—Ten bags of rye seed were seized under the Federal Seed Act the germination having been found to be 73 per cent instead of 85 per cent stated on the label, and to contain corn cockle seeds at the rate of 56 per pound.

Alliance, Neb.—Safflower has been seeded by 33 farmers on 94 irrigated and 136 dryland acres in co-operation with the Alliance Safflower Co., of which County Agent John Decker is sec'y. Safflower yields 1,000 lbs. of oil per acre, soybeans 200 lbs.

Chickasha, Okla.—Jas. F. Hickey died recently after a 2-year illness. He was pres. of the Oklahoma Improved Seed Co., and had been pres. of the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n. He has served two terms as pres. of the Chickasha Chamber of Commerce.

Little Rock, Ark.—Jas. L. Musser of the Corneli Seed Co. is one of the scheduled speakers at the meeting May 30 of the Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n in the Hotel Marion. R. A. Short of Brinkley also is on the program, according to Pres. Ben C. Isgrig.—P. J. P.

Green Lake, Wis.—A traveling seed cleaning outfit has been rigged up by County Agent A. D. Carew that in two hours does as much cleaning as a farmer in two days. The seed also is treated to prevent smut. Its services are in great demand. About 10,000 bus. of seed grain can be handled in one season.

Washington, D. C.—Hemp seed grown in 1944 will be bought by the C.C.C. to support the price at \$7 per bushel for clean seed. Ample seed is available; but growers are urged by the W.F.A. to grow other crops instead of hemp. The program calls for reduced production. The C.C.C. will not contract with growers this year.

Bloomington, Ill.—Business having doubled from 1941 to 1943 more capital is needed by Funk Bros. Seed Co., which accordingly is offering to the public 1,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at \$100 per share thru C. E. Bohlander & Co. Besides its main plant located here, the company owns and operates plants in Normal, Mason City, Funks Grove and at Belle Plaine, Ia. In addition it leases and operates test plots throughout the areas of its operation.

Omaha, Neb.—John G. Aldrich, district director of the O.P.A., announces that farmers may sell 100 lbs. of unprocessed northern alfalfa seed for as much as \$36, if it has been country cleaned, John G. Aldrich, acting district director of the Omaha office of price administration said, answering numerous inquiries. Ceiling prices were also announced for farmers' unprocessed, country cleaned central alfalfa, \$33 per hundred pounds; southern alfalfa, \$29; red clover, \$31; Alsike clover, \$28; sweet clover, \$10.50; timothy, \$7.70. Processed, country cleaned seeds may bring the same rates.

More than 4,400,000 pounds of vegetable and field seed have been shipped by Russian War Relief since Jan. 1, 1943, to fill a desperate shortage of seed in war-torn Russia. More than 700,000 pounds of vegetable seed and 2,231,161 pounds of field seed shipped by Russian War Relief were direct gifts from American seedsmen and farmers. Most seed was put thru preliminary laboratory tests with these results: Purity was extraordinarily high. The rate of growth was respectively 65, 61, 84 and 98 per cent. Sprouting was 75, 74, 79 and 98 per cent. By accepted Russian standards, this is first class, particularly for imported seed. It is noteworthy that no harmful ingredients such as weed seed, disease spores and the like were found in any parcels, writes the Russian War Relief.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has employed as director of seed production Jos. F. Cox, former dean of agriculture at Michigan State College. His "Seed Production and Marketing," published in 1927, was the first book written on this subject, and is still a standard textbook in colleges and universities everywhere. Geo. Starr was co-author. His most recent volume is titled "Field Crops and Land Use," and was written in collaboration with Lyman Jackson, President of South Dakota State College. For the last few years, Mr. Cox has been a seed production specialist with the War Food Administration in Washington, D. C. In this capacity he acted as the special representative of WFA to work with Nicolson and his task force on the seed production bill which passed the Senate Apr. 21.

The Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., delivered for transportation to Sedro Woolley, Wash., 2 bags of red clover seed. Labels

Wichita, a New Wheat

Wichita, a new variety of early wheat obtained from crossing Early Blackhull with Tenmarq, has been approved by the Kansas State College agricultural experiment station.

The new wheat is much better than Early Blackhull in quality and produces a fair to good loaf volume. It has a high test weight. Altho it is about one and a half days later than Early Blackhull, it is about one week earlier than Tenmarq. It is more resistant to lodging from Early Blackhull but does not stand against lodging nearly as well as Tenmarq. Wichita is higher yielding than Early Blackhull and is about equal in yield to the better adapted, full season varieties in the state.

Wichita is susceptible to stem and leaf rust, to loose smut and stinking smut. It is also susceptible to Hessian fly. Seed will not be available to farmers for quantity planting until the fall of 1945.—P. J. P.

attached to the bags represented the seed to contain 99 per cent pure seed, 0.10 per cent weed seed, and 0.90 per cent inert matter; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to contain 44 per cent pure red clover seed, 0.18 per cent crop seed, 0.58 per cent inert matter and 55.24 per cent weed seed. In addition, the labels failed to show the name and approximate number of each kind of secondary noxious-weed seed present per pound; whereas, the sample representing this seed was found to contain 2,256 buckhorn plantain seeds in 5 grams examined or 54.1 per cent, 39 dodder seeds in 5 grams examined or at the rate of 3,541 per pound, and 9 dock seeds in 50 grams examined or at the rate of 81 per pound. On Nov. 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, the Court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

Instruction in Seed Analysis

Schools for the benefit of seed analysts will be conducted by the federal and state laboratories. It is especially desired that seed schools be continued for the purpose of communicating to commercial and state seed analysts the methods of seed testing and interpretations used in the administration of the Federal Seed Act.

It is desired that only analysts attend who have had experience in seed testing. Preference will be given to persons who have not attended previously.

Meetings will be held as follows: Beltsville, Md., May 8-13; Fargo, N. D., May 29-June 3; Montgomery, Ala., May 29-June 3; Corvallis, Ore., June 5-10; West Lafayette, Ind., June 5-10; Sacramento, Cal., June 12-17.

Suits Against Seed Improvement Ass'n Dismissed

Lexington, Ky.—Two suits that were filed some weeks ago in the Fayette County Circuit Court attacking the constitutionality of the State Law which gives the Kentucky Seed Improvement Ass'n authority to inspect and certify seed corn grown in the state and especially hybrid types of seed corn, were dismissed in the Fayette County Circuit Court on April 26.

Dismissals were requested by Frank T. Street and H. P. Barrett, of Henderson, Ky., who brought one of the suits; and by Charles Meacham, Jr., of Morganfield, Ky., who filed the other. No reason was advanced for withdrawal of the suits, which listed as defendants Thomas P. Cooper, director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, of the Uni-

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

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Buyers and sellers of
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Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

versity of Kentucky; the Kentucky Seed Improvement Ass'n, and Kentucky Seed Stocks, Inc.

There has been considerable complaint from seedsmen as well as users of seed corn, relative to methods of some producers of hybrid corn, and an increased feeling for certification of hybrid stocks to be based on sound practices, so that certified hybrid seed corn will fully meet the regulations, and the dealer and consumer will get full value.—A. W. W.

Eastern Seedsmen Organize

Eastern wholesale farm seed dealers held a meeting at Philadelphia Apr. 15 and formed the Eastern Wholesale Farm Seed Group with the purpose of becoming a division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

H. W. Doughten was chosen chairman. The executive committee is composed of Robert F. Knight, John O'Connell, Mr. Baker, Elmer Townsend and Mr. Doughten.

Inferior Foreign Red Clover

Red clover from corn belt sources has been vigorous, disease tolerant, winter hardy, and productive in continued tests within the period 1926-42, and disease-resistant clovers from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee have performed as well as the best Corn Belt selections.

Crops from central European seed have been more susceptible to winter killing, disease, and insect injury and have yielded about 50-80 per cent as much hay as domestic seed. Oregon seed has produced results intermediate in value between other domestic seed and central European seed. Italian seed was found to be entirely unadapted.

Seven local Pennsylvania strains, grown on one farm or community for 10 years or longer, have been more disease resistant, winter hardy, persistent, and productive than other strains tested. Strain No. 7, an intermediate type of mammoth from Franklin County, was particularly outstanding in vigor and in yield, and should be of value to potato growers who customarily plow under the first crop of clover.—Penn. Sta. Bull. 458.

Class I railroads in the Western Districts in the first three months of 1944 had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$56,500,000 compared with \$90,992,245 in the same period of 1943. Those same roads in the first three months of 1944 had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$107,970,452, compared with \$153,562,241 in the same period of 1943.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	130,000	55,000	24,000	30,000
Ft. William	211,941	50,014	1,712,242	408,253
Milwaukee	1,500	19,500		112,500
Minneapolis	807,000	1,311,000	129,000	
Superior	17,028	55,372	387,540	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	33,500	23,400		.....
Kansas City	227,500	110,600	402,500	109,200
New Orleans	.....	.....		2,200
Omaha	.....	1,600		.....
St. Joseph	7,120	3,560	23,140	.....
St. Louis	289,800	23,800	376,600	9,800
Wichita	96,000	1,600	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	317,000	578,000	.....	167,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	27,620	175,490	80,550	8,415
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	526,000	892,000	70,000	121,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	865,475	1,027,125	216,350	212,585
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	16,500	66,000	12,100	16,500
Hutchinson	1,300	10,400	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,490	5,600	1,200	7,800

Supply Trade

Little Rock, Ark.—J. H. Hollis & Co., dealers in mill supplies, have purchased a site at 3d and Rock street, for \$10,000, on which to erect an up-to-date business building when priorities can be obtained for materials.

Mendon, Mich.—I am drawing plans for a 22,000-bu. elevator with a custom feed mill and concentration plant with a large warehouse. There is a large amount of this work to be had if one could get materials and equipment.—Chris Wickey.

Bellingham, Wash.—J. H. Tromanhauser, 89, an elevator builder of Minneapolis, long ago, is now living at 1903 C Street, this city. He has a steady hand, a long memory, a clear mind and welcomes greetings from friends of his active building days.

Stockport, Eng.—Unfortunately in 1943 for the first time in fifty years we were unable to print our calendar by reason of the paper restrictions enforced in this country. We look forward to being able to issue this calendar as soon as we are permitted to do so.—Henry Simon, Ltd.

Washington, D. C.—An order fixing a preference rating to facilitate the securing of paper sacks for essential purposes, such as single wall flour-feed, duplex and multiwall for all purposes, is being prepared. The Paper Shipping Sack Industry Advisory Committee gave final consideration to the order May 9.

Washington, D. C.—The Manila Rope Industry Advisory Committee has recommended that W.P.B. amend order No. M-294 to restrict the use or sale of the limited supply of this essential material. The greatest danger to the paper industry was reported by government officials to be the diversion of this manila rope for reuse in ships' fenders, bumpers, and cargo nets, and its conversion into twine.

Special consideration for small business during the postwar reconversion period, and a far-reaching program of national and local assistance to small-scale enterprise thereafter, are proposed in a statement issued by the Committee on the Special Problems of Small Business of the Committee for Economic Development. Chairman of the former committee is Lou Holland, pres. of the Holland Engraving Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Washington, D. C.—A news letter beginning May 7 will give a weekly running account of the government's plans in offering surplus property and goods for sale. It will also report on the activities of surplus property units set up, or to be set up, in the Treasury Department, War Food Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Office of Price Administration and War and Navy Departments. It will report official actions of the Surplus War Property Administration.

Inorganic Dusts for Weevil

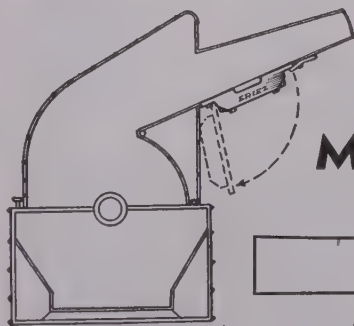
The grain weevil (*Calandra granaria*) was the insect on which most of the experiments were carried out by Professor Briscoe of Imperial College and his colleagues, and the tests showed that dust obtained by grinding furnace clinkers—tests were made on clinker supplied by Mr. Rees, chief chemist of Battersea Power Station—was an apparent cheap and plentiful source of suitable dust.

Australian trials on treatment of wheat with "inert" mineral dusts have borne out the results of laboratory tests, according to the sixteenth annual report of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Commonwealth of Australia. This report in dealing with entomological investigations says that considerable progress has been made in the study of the conditions which lead to insect infestation of wheat, and in devising methods of dealing with these pests.

With regard to the treatment with "inert" mineral dusts the report says: "The trials mentioned in a previous report, carried out at Toowoomba, Queensland, and near Sydney, have borne out the results of laboratory tests. A very real degree of protection from attacks by the two species of *Calandra* was given by magnesite, even at a concentration of 4 oz. per bushel, over a period of twelve months. (The treated bags in Queensland were invaded by *Rhizopertha*, against which the dusts did not show up so well.) Dolomite gave good protection in the Queensland trial, but not so good in New South Wales. A trial has also been set up in Western Australia, in which the surface of bulk wheat has been treated. The dust used—a diatomaceous earth—was raked into the top 6 inches of the grain. The results have not yet been checked, but it has been observed that large numbers of weevils have worked their way to the surface and died".—The Miller, London.

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MAGNETIC SEPARATORS
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ALSO AVAILABLE FOR WOOD SPOUTS

Guaranteed to Remove Tramp Iron

NO WIRING—MILL MUTUAL APPROVED—IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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Feedstuffs

The Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Ste. Adele Lodge June 21, 22 and 23.

The sellers of Blue Streak Dog Ration have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that it contains meat.

Decreasing output of soybean oil mills is expected to reduce by 20 per cent the amount set aside, to 102,000 tons of meal for the month of May.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—L. F. Brown and wife celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding May 2. For many years Mr. Brown was sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and for 6 years past has been sec'y of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Buffalo, N. Y.—After a trip to the western grain markets J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, reports that the feed shortage is not over, that livestock has not been sufficiently liquidated, that the Canadian supply of feed grain will be exhausted by fall.

Cottonseed crushers were told recently by Marvin Jones, food administrator, that the support price for cottonseed of this year's crop would be announced not later than June 1. The oil producers desire an increase of at least 13 per cent, comparable with that on soybeans and peanuts.—P.J.P.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Randell Cobb, attorney general, has ruled that the state need not pay the costs of department of agriculture inspection tags on feeds bought by the state. The opinion was given on the question of paying a bill for several bags of feed sold the state by the Pillsbury Flour Co., which included the cost of feed inspection tags.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans tentatively announced sometime ago for a conference of dog food manufacturers under the auspices of the Dog Food Division and in connection with the 36th annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, May 18 and 19, have been dropped. A conference will probably be held in the fall.—E. P. MacNicol, sec'y dog food division.

Lincoln, Neb.—The 32nd annual Feeders Day at the Nebraska College of Agriculture drew an attendance of over 400 farmers. Dr. H. C. Filley said: every great war has been accompanied or followed by a food shortage and the feed grain situation is more serious now than on Jan. 1. If feeding rates are the same from April 1 to Oct. 1 as in 1943, the total supply of corn when the next harvest begins will be only about 100 million bushels.

Washington, D. C.—The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on April 1 this year was about 23 per cent smaller than a year earlier. In head, the number on feed this year was probably between 3 and 4 hundred thousand smaller than on Apr. 1, 1943, and probably the smallest in the last 6 years. Decreases are shown for all states except Wisconsin, with the largest relative decreases in Minnesota and the 3 states west of the Missouri River.—U.S.D.A.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a conference with the press Apr. 26 at the Hotel Phillips to gain support for a program to make the available supplies of feed meet the demands. Thos. W. Staley, pres., urged the sale of poultry or livestock that are inefficient converters of feed. Dr. Cliff Carpenter, assistant to Walter Berger, chief of the feed management branch, of the W.F.A., and Larry Wherry, vice chairman of the Feed Industry Council, made valuable suggestions.

Revisions in Fish Oil Set-Aside Order

Producers of crude sardine and menhaden oil will set aside approximately one-third of their production after May 1, 1944, for uses classified as essential by the War Food Administration, but the remaining 1944-45 fish oil production, with 3 specific exceptions, may be used without restriction.

The new regulations are contained in War Food Order No. 60, amendment 1, which replaces Food Distribution Order No. 60. It will eliminate the necessity for Government stockpiling of fish oil and simplify regulatory procedure.

The new order continues provisions of F.D.O. No. 60 restricting the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feed and vitamin feeding oils, as follows:

Fish oil may not be used in the manufacture of any feed or in vitamin A feeding oil without specific authorization of the Director of Distribution.

It may be used in the manufacture of vitamin D or vitamin A and D feeding oils for poultry only when the vitamin oils are fortified to contain not less than 400 A. O. A. C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Feed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	5,902	5,691	.....	.....
Chicago	30,473	33,374	53,484	63,905
Kansas City	870	5,250	29,100	31,700
Milwaukee	90	80	18,340	12,860
Minneapolis	.....	.....	94,470	56,460
Minneapolis*	3,510	2,190	4,320	5,160
Peoria	12,560	12,680	14,050	20,520
Wichita	.....	.....	6,255	9,129

*Screenings

Dry Milk Institute Sets Up a Scholarship

At the annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute held Apr. 19 and 20 at Chicago the executive committee was re-elected, consisting of C. E. Gray, San Francisco, chairman; H. R. Leonard, St. Paul, vice chairman; M. J. Metzger, Chicago, sec'y-treas.; R. R. Gockley, New York; C. M. Peterson, Minneapolis; M. M. Boney, Bellingham, Wash., and Bryan Blalock, Marshall, Tex. Roud McCann continues as director.

It was voted to establish at Colorado State College a scholarship to be known as the Roud McCann scholarship, supported by individual members of the Institute contributing, to aid worthy students the first year after the war, and thereafter. Mr. McCann is thus honored for his outstanding work, himself a graduate of Colorado.

Program American Feed Manufacturers

For the 36th annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, May 18 and 19, an instructive program has been prepared.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a symposium on "How Feed Manufacturers Can Better Serve Livestock Producers and Feeders," Dr. P. W. Chapman, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Chairman. Poultry, Dr. J. Holmes Martin, Purdue University; Swine, Dr. P. S. Shearer, Iowa State College; Dairy, Dr. K. L. Turk, Cornell University; Cattle and Sheep, Dr. W. J. Loeffel, University of Nebraska; Extension Service, Dr. P. E. Miller, University of Minnesota.

Thursday evening the Chicago Feed Club will give a reception in the Gold Coast Room.

Friday forenoon there will be a question and answer program, preceded by addresses by W. Catesby Jones, Pres., Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Inc. "Problems Confronting Feeders in War Times."

Walter C. Berger, chief, Feed and Livestock Branch, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

N. E. Dodd, chief, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Friday afternoon Chris. L. Christensen, representing the Committee for Economic Development, will speak on "Postwar Conditions and a Look Into the Future."



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California Dealers Hold Splendid Convention

Walter Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch of the War Food Administration, was the leading speaker at the 20th annual business conference of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, held Apr. 20, 21 and 22 in the Hotel Californian at Fresno, Cal. His talk is given elsewhere.

LYMAN LANTZ, assistant director of the state department of agriculture, spoke on Post War Agriculture. He predicted that feed grain production probably will not expand to any marked degree after the war. He declared that hay acreage is likely to keep the production equal with the demand, particularly that of alfalfa.

"Since California is a deficit state in feed grain production," said Mr. Lantz, "expanded livestock and poultry numbers will require that the feed industry increase imports of feed grain from out of state sources.

"With cottonseed and flax the only important high protein oil seeds produced in California, a large production increase of these crops in the near future is not anticipated unless conditions develop which will inflate the price of cotton linters."

V. O. WOLCOTT, Sacramento, made a report on the Activities of the Bureau of Field Crops, of which he is chief.

DAVE DAVIDSON, Berkeley, chairman of the state A.A.A. Committee and the War Board, said: Feed allocations have been made on the basis of getting feeds to users in amounts and kinds that will best further the war effort. Washington A.A.A. recommended the procedure to follow. Must have reduction in livestock.

The meaning of quotas or goals depends on the balance of livestock to feed supply.

California pasture April 1st, 1944, was 67% of normal compared with average of 83%.

California has had carry-over this year of both beef cattle and sheep. Beef cattle must be brought in balance with feed supply.

The livestock raiser cannot expect to market his cattle in the best condition and at the highest price.

In 1944 we have more cattle to slaughter than packing plants can handle, due to labor shortage.

LOUIS E. AGNETTI, chairman of the grain division, reported that "At the present time the feed grain situation is complicated by the fact that livestock and poultry numbers are in excess of normal and the very poor range condition has caused an excess demand for supplemental feed. The condition of the State's pasture and ranges as of April 1 was rated at 67 per cent of normal, the lowest on record with one exception. Livestock on ranges are in a poor condition because of these deteriorated native pastures. Interest in the feed grain supplies mainly centers around the fact that the new crop prospects and carryover will result in a slightly smaller total tonnage of feed grain available in California for 1944 as compared with a year ago, and a probable increased demand."

HARRY N. LAINE, chairman of the mixed feed committee for southern California, said: Certain requests we believe should be given immediate consideration by the War Food Board to mixed feed manufacturers of this State, namely:

Since the effective date of this Order, 20 per cent of the Vegetable Protein has been set aside for allocation by the Board and we respectfully request that this be continued.

Remove inventory limitations on imported protein from Mexico and South America.

Change the amount of protein to be used in 1944, to the same amount as used in 1943.

DR. H. J. ALMQUIST, of the division of poultry husbandry, University of California, read a paper on "Making Proteins Work Most Efficiently," which will be published later.

E. L. KYTE, chairman of the hay division, said: After operating under O.P.A. regulations and price ceiling for over a year there has been

brought to light some glaring weak points in this order principally the lack of storage, carrying, and insurance charges allowable for winter supplies. The small margin of profits allowed in the retail way and the unfair practices of some operators in paying over-the-ceiling prices by resorting to subterfuge and circumvention of the present existing regulations.

From present indications one of the largest factors and consumers of alfalfa hay for 1944 will be the alfalfa meal mills. In Southern California there are approximately seventeen mills with the prospect of several new ones being erected. In Northern California there are approximately twenty alfalfa meal mills including dehydration plants. There are no figures as to the amount of alfalfa meal produced in 1943 but we all know that it was the largest in the history of the state and if the same increase prevails in 1944 there will be a much larger consumption by the various meal mills than there was in 1943. The consumption of alfalfa hay in California for the year 1944 will further be stimulated by the shortage of high protein prices of feed grains. A heavy quantity of meal will be used in mixed feed mash.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Pullorum Disease Control: Resolved, that this association support the passage of legislation at the coming special session in May, for the establishment of a voluntary pullorum disease control program.

Removal of Inventory Limits on Imported Meal: That inventory restrictions of F.P.O. No. 9 be eliminated on imported protein meals.

Inadequate Margin on Wheat: Whereas, the margins permitted for the handling of wheat under M.P.R. No. 487 are grossly inadequate and, whereas cost data of recent date to substantiate this statement are on file with our Association Headquarters in Sacramento; resolved, that this data together with other information that might be necessary be immediately presented to the Regional Office of O.P.A. with request for a hearing relative to the revision of markups in M.P.R. No. 487 that will permit a fair operating margin for the handling of wheat under this regulation.

Weed Seed Inspection: That the Grain Products Branch of W.F.A. be asked to include obnoxious weed seed inspection in addition to the present grade inspection, providing C.C.C. with this certification and thus facilitate the diversion and routing of cars to destination without delay.

Freight Differentials on wheat under M.P.R. No. 487 discriminate against certain feed areas in California to the extent that cost of wheat plus transportation charges result in a delivered price higher than permitted ceiling; resolved, that this Association endorse the San Francisco Grain Exchange application to O.P.A. to revise M.P.R. No. 487 along lines of the corn regulation.

OFFICERS ELECTED: Pres., Ed H. Durr, Petaluma; vice-pres., Welles T. Ross, Ontario; Directors (for one year): H. W. Amelung, Los Angeles; C. B. Capps, Los Angeles. (Elected for two years): E. C. Hansen, San Francisco; J. E. Baker, Los Angeles; E. L. Kyte, Modesto; S. R. Frizelle, Cotati. (Carry-over Directors—terms expire April 1945): Harry N. Laine, Los Angeles; Louis E. Agnetti, Bakersfield, and S. R. James, San Jose; Sec'y-treas., I. J. Strommes, Sacramento.

Illinois Feed Ass'n Formed

Over 350 dealers, manufacturers and mixers attended the meeting at Champaign, Ill., Apr. 26, when the Illinois Feed Ass'n was organized.

Officers chosen are: John J. White, Beardstown, pres.; Roland Nelson, Lemont, vice-pres.; Victor Dewein, Forsyth, treas.; directors being the foregoing and A. G. Zimmerman, Mendota; J. J. Lanter, Chicago; R. E. Lungstras, East St. Louis; Malcomb Canterbury, Springfield; Jos. E. Apple, East Alton, and Carl Wiedlocker, Anna.

The Ass'n will assist in the enactment and enforcement of proper state feed laws, the inspection program, and also in uniform laws and regulations dealing justly with the right of feed manufacturers, dealers and consumers.—P. J. P.

Simple Mineral Sufficient for Hogs

Three commercial hog minerals which are widely sold in North Dakota were fed to growing pigs in dry lot. The pigs received a feed mixture which was well balanced except that it was low in calcium and phosphorous. A check lot which received no mineral supplement, and a lot which received a simple mineral were also included.

None of the pigs in the lots receiving the commercial mixtures showed any advantage over those in the lot which received the simple mixture, either in rate of gain or in amount of feed required per 100 pounds gain. The pigs in the check lot gained as rapidly and cheaply as those in the other lots, but the check pigs were becoming stiff and lame at the time the trial was closed. None of the pigs in the four lots which received a mineral supplement became lame.

A simple mineral, which supplied calcium and phosphorus, protected the pigs against lameness and resulted in slightly greater gains, with lower feed costs, than either of the three complex minerals. This simple mixture consisted of 40 per cent steamed bone meal, 40 per cent ground limestone and 20 per cent salt.

So far as is known, calcium and phosphorus are the only mineral elements generally required by farm animals under North Dakota conditions. Pregnant females, especially sows, should have iodine added to their feed to prevent the development of goiter and hairless young. Fluorine, in excessive amount, has a toxic effect on animals. Mineral mixtures for hogs should not contain more than 0.10 per cent fluorine.—No. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has informed tax-exempt organizations that the time for filing the information returns required by Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1943 will be extended beyond May 15 in the case of the 1943 returns. The Revenue Act of 1943 became law on Feb. 25, and the necessary regulations and forms are not quite ready.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Chicago, Ill.—The next meeting of the National Poultry Advisory Council will be held July 25 at the Stevens Hotel.

West Chelmsford, Mass.—Allied Minerals, Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that Limeroll will provide the exact insoluble grit or calcium carbonate requirement of birds.

Washington, D. C.—Harry A. Bittenbender now is residing here to assist Walter C. Berger as poultry specialist. Mr. Bittenbender is a member of the National Poultry Advisory Council and is in the employ of the Borden Co.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Contending that hatchery workers are agricultural labor the Hillview Hatchery has asked the U. S. District Court at Des Moines for an order restraining the collector of internal revenue from levying on its property to collect social security taxes. The government claims that the hatchery is not in the poultry business.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The 33d National Egg Laying Test, conducted by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, has now gone into its sixth month, March, 1944, with the following results. Total production for the month: 16,416 eggs—17,876.60 points—an average of 21.04 eggs—22.95 points—per bird. Total production to date: 62,998 eggs—66,824.95 points—an average of 80.76 eggs—85.65 points—per bird.

Protein Concentrates for Broiler and Fryer Rations

Twelve lots of 75 New Hampshire chicks were raised to 10 weeks of age. Six lots were started on a 22 per cent protein expeller soybean oil meal ration. At 2 weeks of age two pens were shifted to a 22 per cent protein herring fishmeal ration and at 6 weeks two other pens were shifted to this ration. The remaining 2 pens received the soybean oil meal ration thruout. Six other pens were started on a 22 per cent protein herring fishmeal ration. At 2 weeks of age two of these were shifted to the soybean ration mentioned above and at 6 weeks two more pens were shifted to this ration. The remaining two pens received fishmeal thruout the trial. The average weight of the two lots which were fed the herring fishmeal ration for the entire 10 weeks was 1,122 grams compared to 860 grams for those fed the soybean oil meal rations.

Feeding the fishmeal ration for just two weeks followed by the soybean oil meal ration produced birds with a substantial increase in weight over those receiving the soybean oil meal ration only. Feeding soybean oil meal for two weeks and finishing with the fishmeal ration produced just as good growth as did feeding the fishmeal ration for the 10 weeks of the experiment. Equal gains in weight were made by the groups which had their rations changed at 6 weeks of age.—Wash. Exp. Sta.

The Ceiling Price of enriched flour has been reduced 5 cents per 100 lbs., to 12 cents per 100 lbs. above the price of plain flour, by the O.P.A.—P. J. P.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	287	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	3,491	3,028	1,191	1,663
Ft. Worth	209	143	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,050	8,640	2,916	6,732
Seattle	286	363	.....	.....
St. Louis	264	264	432	348

Phosphorus Supplements in Chick Starting Mash

White Leghorn chicks receiving phosphorus from cereal grains only, with no supplementary inorganic phosphorus added, showed increasingly better growth and percentage bone ash of the tibia when increased amounts of phosphorus were provided in the basal diet, by adding mill-run. With the basal ration used, steamed bone meal could be satisfactorily fed in an all-mash chick starting ration containing a level of 0.63 per cent phosphorus; defluorinated phosphate in one containing 0.8 per cent; green bone meal in a ration containing 0.6 per cent; and superphosphorus fines in a ration containing a level of 0.6 per cent phosphorus.—Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Supplementing Poultry Rations

By A. R. WINTER, Ohio State University

MANGANIZED SALT.—Poultry rations should contain about 50 parts of manganese per million. The addition of about 0.25 pound of feeding grade manganese sulphate per ton of feed will supply the manganese needed in most rations. Since this small amount is difficult to mix thoroly in the ration, it is advisable to premix the manganese with the salt or limestone or both. A satisfactory manganized mixture contains 98 parts salt and 2 parts feeding grade manganese sulphate. The manganized salt may be used pound for pound in the place of plain salt in poultry rations.

VITAMIN D may be purchased in various concentrations, usually ranging from 85 to 2,000 A. O. A. C. chick units per gram (38,573 to 907,600 units per pound). So, the amount of vitamin D to add to a given ration will depend on the strength of the product used. Such a small quantity of the more highly concentrated products are needed that it is difficult to get them thoroly mixed in the ration. It is advisable to pre-mix the concentrated vitamin D product with some suitable carrier, such as middlings, and then mix the middlings in the ration.

If the chick starting ration is to carry 180 units per lb. or 18,000 per 100 lbs., one would need to add $18,000 \div 45,380$, or about .4 lb. of the product containing 100 units per gram (45,380 units per lb.) to each 100 lbs. of chick mash.

VITAMIN A FEEDING OIL may be purchased in various concentrations, usually ranging from 600 to 4,000 international units per gram (272,280 to 1,815,200 units per lb.). It is added as a supplement to rations that contain poor quality alfalfa or little or no yellow corn. Like vitamin D, it should be pre-mixed with some suitable carrier before being incorporated in the ration. One pound of 4,000 A oil will contain as much vitamin A as 21 pounds of the average 17% protein dehydrated alfalfa meal. However, it must be remembered that alfalfa also supplies riboflavin, other vitamins, protein and minerals.

RIBOFLAVIN CONCENTRATE.—Concentrates may be purchased in various concentrations usually ranging from 40 to 1,000,000

units per gram. Riboflavin concentrates are added to mashes which contain little or no milk or whey, fish meal, meat scraps, or good quality alfalfa meal. The concentrates usually contain fermentation by-products, milk by-products, pure riboflavin or combination of them. Pure riboflavin contains 1,000,000 micrograms per pound. It must be diluted by pre-mixing before incorporation in mixed feeds.

Scratch Feed?

Three managers of chicken farms in Germany were being questioned by a Gestapo man. "What do you feed your chickens?" the first was asked.

"Corn."

"You're under arrest! We use corn to feed the people!"

The second manager overheard the conversation, and tried to play safe.

"What do you feed your chickens?" came the question.

"Corn husks."

"You're under arrest! We use the husks to make cloth. And you?" he asked, turning to the third man.

"I give my chickens the money and tell them to go and buy their own feed."—*Tit-Bits*.

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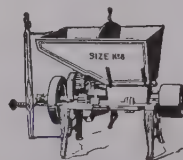
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Feed Mixers Should Have Corn for Chicks

Due to the critical time on account of the baby chick situation, we have been insisting that the feed mixers in the designated area be given certificates to purchase enough corn on the same basis that the C.C.C. is buying corn to manufacture chick starters. Unless this is done immediately millions of baby chick orders will be canceled in the designated area and millions more will die on account of improper feeding—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Herring Fish Meal in Chick Ration

Leghorn chicks fed a starting mash containing a protein concentrate composed of 20 per cent herring fish meal and 80 per cent soybean oil meal produced more efficient gains than when supplementary protein was supplied entirely from soybean oil meal.

When cottonseed oil meal was fed as the only source of supplementary protein, very poor growth was secured. Fairly good gains in body weight were obtained from chicks fed 20 per cent herring, 60 per cent soybean oil meal and 20 per cent cottonseed meal. Excellent results in growth were secured from a diet composed of 30 per cent herring fish meal, 35 per cent soybean oil meal and 35 per cent Alaska pea meal, or 25 per cent herring fish meal, 25 per cent soybean oil meal, 25 per cent cottonseed meal and 25 per cent Alaska pea meal.—Washington Agr. Ex. Sta.

Strong Demand for Poultry Feed in Prospect

The hatching season for turkey poults started unusually early this year and a larger number of poults has been hatched. Hatcheries reporting turkey eggs set in February showed 1,248,000 eggs set compared with 775,000 in February last year. The same hatcheries reported an increase of 18 per cent in the number of poults on order March 1 for later delivery.—U. S. D. A.

Output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during March was at a record high for the month. Output was estimated at 284,915,000 chicks, compared with the previous record of 274,953,000 in March last year. Production of 453,903,000 for the first three months of the year, however, was down 1.3 per cent, compared with last year.—U. S. D. A.

Dehydrated Sweet Potato Meal in Chick Rations

The use of dehydrated sweet potato meal as a carbohydrate feedstuff for poultry and livestock has attracted considerable interest within recent years. Studies were conducted, by the Nutrition Laboratory of this station, to determine the feeding value of sweet potato meal in practical chick rations. It was used to replace yellow corn meal, wheat bran, rice bran or pulverized oats in different trials. Sweet potato meal was utilized successfully in lieu of 10 and 20% of yellow corn meal, but chicks fed rations containing 30% and 40% of sweet potato meal did not grow so well. Growth was slightly less rapid but satisfactory when sweet potato meal replaced wheat bran, rice bran or pulverized oats.

Sweet potato meal was palatable to chicks and did not have any undesirable physiological effects. It was found to be a good carbohydrate feedstuff for practical chick rations and may be used to the extent of 20 or 25% of the mash mixture in the place of other carbohydrate feeds. Sweet potato meal was made by the Agricultural Engineering and Horticulture Departments by shredding and sun-drying fresh sweet potatoes. The dried, shredded potatoes were subsequently ground in a hammermill by this department.—Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta.

Dehydrators Join A.F.M.A.

The American Dehydrators Ass'n which was organized a few years ago and now has 70 members, has become a division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, with E. P. MacNicol as sec'y of the branch.

Officers of the group are: pres., R. E. Nye, St. Louis; vice-pres., L. T. Murphy, Omaha; treas., B. W. Hilgard, Belleville, Ill.

Two More Vitamins Found

The department of biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin has discovered two vitamins belonging to the B complex.

As announced at the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society the new vitamins are known as B-10 and B-11.

B-10 is needed for normal feather production.

B-11 is needed for growth of the chick. The new vitamin is present in liver.

Feed Industry Advisory Council

The Office of Price Administration has formed for Class A Manufacturers, representing one segment of the mixed feed industry, an Industry Advisory Council. This will represent about 500 Class A Manufacturers. These particular wholesale manufacturers are called Class A to differentiate between their type of production and that of smaller millers who produce under a Class B designation. Class A manufacturers merchandise thru wholesale and retail outlets to feeders, while Class B producers sell their products direct to feeders. The members of this committee are as follows:

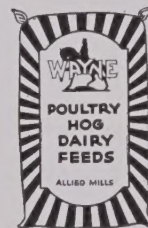
Arthur F. Hopkins, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston; Lloyd S. Riford, the Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.; Troy V. Cox, Albers Milling Co., Seattle, Wash.; George C. Thomas, McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fred W. Thomas, Larowe Division, General Mills, Inc., Detroit; F. E. Boling, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago; L. R. Hawley, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; E. G. Cherbonnier, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis; H. L. McGeorge, Royal-Stafford Mills, Memphis; C. B. Fretwell, Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; H. M. Blackhurst, Utah Poultry Producers Co-operative Ass'n, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. W. Stuhler, Co-operative G.L.F. Mills, Inc., Buffalo; William R. Archer, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Tex.

Seventeen regional grain co-operatives for which financial data were obtained showed total net worth of \$6,904,000 in 1941-42 as compared with \$3,397,000 and \$4,818,000 for the two preceding years, respectively. Net profits per bushel were 0.8c, 1.1c and 1.6c, respectively, for 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42.—Special Report 125 of Farm Credit Administration.

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in the World.

"The Average Feed Dealer Needs a Boss"

Says GILBERT MAY, Sales manager of May-Way Mills.

This statement, however, is not as harsh as it sounds for Mr. May is wrapped up in the feed business, heart and soul. His whole being exudes confidence, optimism and energy. His department is functioning like clockwork under his genial supervision. He had just returned from one of his numerous and extended trips through the Central States.

If you could sit across the desk from him and hear his emphatic approval of dealers who are using modern merchandising methods and realize the depth of his feeling for this ever growing business, you could not help absorbing some of his enthusiasm. If those feed dealers who consistently refuse to heed the call to arms in stepping along with the march of progress could have sat with me through that interview and heeded the words of wisdom that flowed in a steady stream from his lips, they would have gone home and literally torn up their joints and turned their stock rooms into SALES rooms. He gave concrete examples of reward of effort to prove his statements.

Mr. May believes the feed industry will be slower than other industries to record a rapid increase because it is not a direct industry as gauged by the preparedness program. Rise in farm prices will not necessarily mean an increase in prepared feed sales unless the dealer will go to the feeder and show proof of what prepared feeds will do to increase the feeders' profits.

Mr. May here cites an example as proof of what can be done with a poor poultry flock with the right feed and PROPER CARE: From the bottom forty hens culled from a poor flock which had produced no eggs for six months, here is what happened:

All hens were found to be diseased. They were immediately deloused, caged, kept clean and fed a ration of medicated mash. Twenty-one days after caging the hens began to lay. In 45 days they were in 40 per cent production. In 60 days they were in 60 per cent production. They were given nutritious food in self feeders and kept clean. Thereafter they produced quite as any good flock would, proving

that a bird's capacity is based exclusively on the amount of food consumed if kept clean. Each hen should have three to four lbs. of mash per month with an equal quantity of grain.

As to why the average feed dealer needs a boss, Mr. May cites two examples. At Quincy, Ill., they took over a feed store that was just a feed store doing about \$7.00 a day. The place then was thoroughly renovated, papered and painted. The stock was neatly piled in rows. The show room was made spotless, the window attractive, the attendant was dressed in clean overalls and a smile. No sales promotion was instituted but here is what happened: Sales jumped to \$20.00 a day, then \$50, \$80, and \$100.00 a day.

At Marysville, May-Way Mills bought a plant in the same condition. The office and cream room were brightened up with a cleanliness that actually drew people into them. Snappy service was instituted and sales nearly doubled each month. From that date, August, 1940, to the end of the year the sales of that plant were increased 600 per cent. That's what service and cleanliness does to the feed business. Many new dealers, says Mr. May, start off with good prospects, then let their stocks run down and their plants deteriorate with dirt.

Most of all, says Mr. May, after a few months they lose the most essential parts of their business: Enthusiasm and pep. They forget to keep their stores clean and inviting. The windows that advertise to the world what is behind them become film covered and uninviting. "Clean up, paint up, build up," if you want to stay in the feed business at a profit, Mr. May warns.

The May-Way Mills show an increase in business of 30 per cent each year. This is partly due to their increased services to their dealers and stock feeders. Any dealer or feeder may avail himself of these services: Complete laboratory and biological tests, tests and reports on diseased birds or animals. These services are available to small producers as well. They can ship a bird to the laboratory and within 24 hours have a report on the post mortem. Smears from the intestine will show the kind and nature of the disease and the report will include a remedy to overcome it. There are six types of coccidia usually present in egg form in the ground. Many birds can

overcome them if their resistance is not too low. Sometimes the breeder does not realize his birds have a disease but simply that they are not doing well. A recent test showed that a flock of 6,000 turkeys were afflicted with black head. A simple remedy and proper care brought it under control.

Feed Situation Analyzed

Walter Berger, chief of the Feed and Livestock Branch of the F.P.A., outlined the feed situation as follows in his address to the California Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Producers must cut back livestock production to meet the feed supply, an orderly adjustment between livestock and poultry population and the grain supply. He declared that animal raisers should only start animals that can be fed out, which is far better than starting more than can be finished.

Grain consuming animal units Jan. 1 each year were, in millions: 1941, 133.5; 1942, 143; 1943, 159.5, and 1944, 171.8.

The per capita consumption of meat will be 144 lbs. as against average pre-war consumption of 112 lbs. to 120 lbs. in spite of rationing.

Protein shortage started in South for reason that always has been custom Southern cotton raiser trade part of his seed for meal when protein started getting short he demanded all the meal from his seed which left none for distribution to other states.

Another reason feed manufacturers were not able to get protein supplies was because processors of oil cakes and meat meals were using their production for own mixed feeds also evil of trading soya for meal, etc., left mixed feed manufacturers without usual source of supply. F.P.O. No. 9-Revision No. 3, gave mixers chance to obtain protein meals.

Production of CCC soybean meal from southern states will fall off between now and July and will stop in southern states when cotton harvested. About one-half of CCC soybean meal has been produced in southern states.

Just because protein supply is sufficient at the present time it should not be wasted. Care should be taken to have a full 60 day supply of soya meal on hand commencing July 1st.

California imports about 46 per cent of its feeding materials; Oregon imports around 15 per cent. Most of the soybean meal California has received has come from southern mills. California is recognized in Washington, D. C. as one of the most deficient states when it comes to feed supplies. Soybeans were shipped by the Government from one section to another where crushers were available, from which quantities of meal were obtained for industry and feeders here.

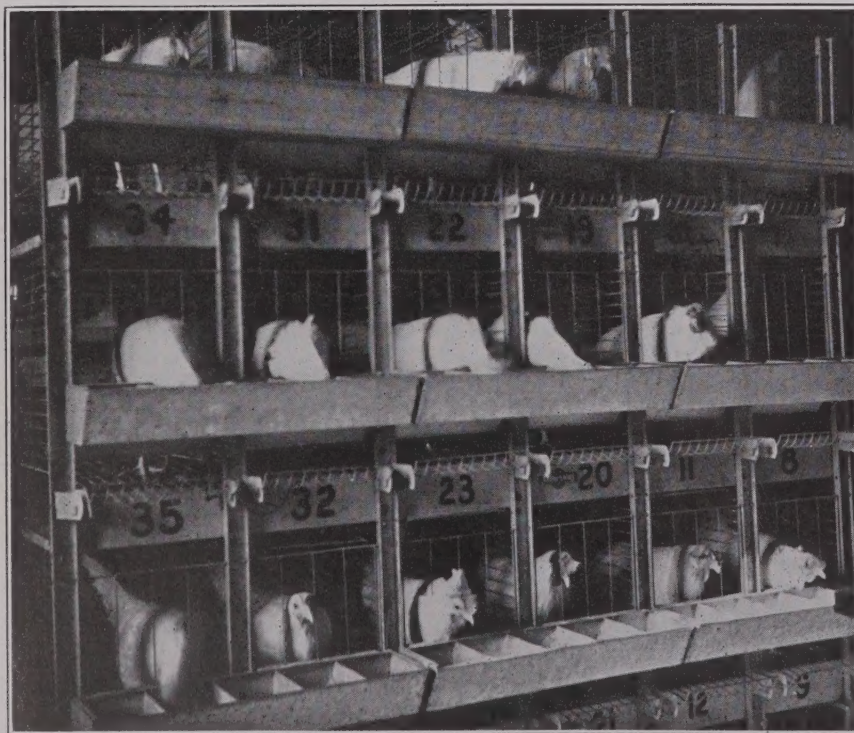
Both turkeys and broilers must be adjusted to meet the declining feed supply. As the war begins to pinch we must get the most out of every pound of feed. Plans are to slaughter 50 per cent more hogs than last year and 4 per cent more sheep. The production of livestock is governed by what feed can be produced rather than what is needed.

A surplus of 22,000 tons of carrots in the Imperial Valley will be used for feed through a subsidy to the carrot producer. Efforts are under way to get enough cars and two or more boats to supply Canadian wheat to the Pacific Coast.

The grain situation is tight at present around St. Louis and Omaha.

We are getting some flax and cottonseed from Argentina and some supplies from Brazil to the East Coast, which leaves more soybeans available to the West Coast. They are working on the price problems of imports from Mexico. A surplus of potatoes will be used for industrial alcohol production and for feed.

Canada's grain storage capacity as of Dec. 1 licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners was 602,775,587 bus. This was made up of 430,279,420 bus. in elevators proper and permanent annexes, 161,534,350 bus. in temporary annexes and 10,661,817 bus. in special annexes.



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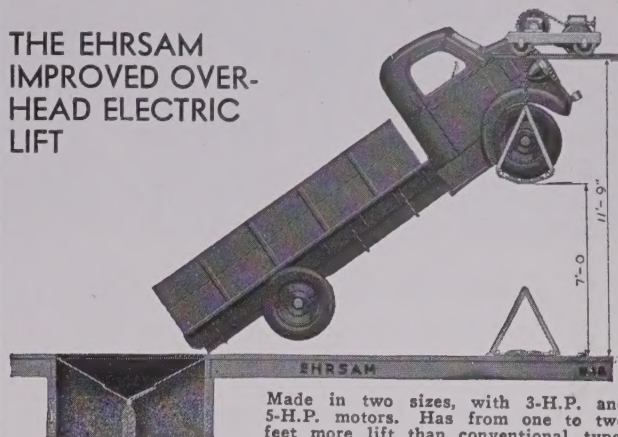
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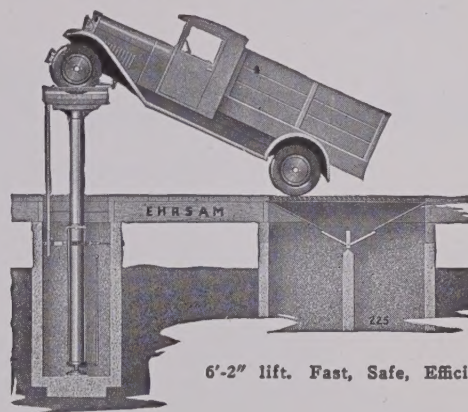
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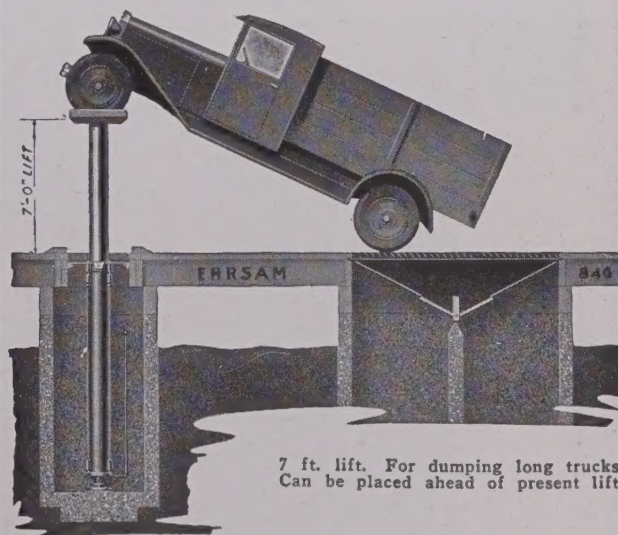
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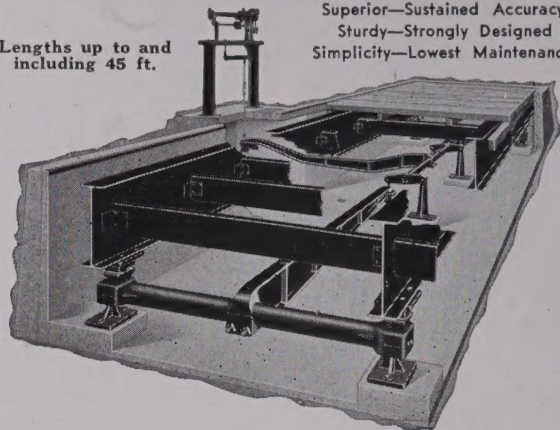
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